THE COLUMBIAN,

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year, strictly in advance—$2.34 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the large cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

C. B. BROCKWAY, G. E. ELWELL, } Editors and Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XII, NO. 26
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLII, NO. 64

RATES OF ADVERTISING

SPACE.	1W.	2W.	3W.	6M.	1Y.
One inch	$2.00	$3.50	$5.00	$8.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.00	4.00	5.00	9.00	12.00
Three inches	4.00	4.50	7.00	12.00	16.00
Four inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	13.00	20.00
Quarter column	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	25.00
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One column	20.00	25.00	30.00	50.00	100.00

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Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Aministrator's and Auditor's notices three dollars. Must be paid for when inserted.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

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Sheriff—John W. Hoffman.
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Auditors—M. V. B. Kline, J. B. Casey, E. B. Brown.
Coroner—Isaiah Yeager.
Jury Commissioners—Eli Robbins, Theodore W. Smith.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Blood Poor District—Directors—R. S. Ent, Scott, Wm. Kramer, Bloomsburg and Thomas Reece, Scott, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

President of Town Council—G. A. Herring.
Clerk—Paul E. Wirt.
Chief of Police—Jas. C. Sterner.
President of Gas Company—S. Knorr.
Secretary—C. W. Miller.
Bloomsburg Banking Company—John A. Funston, President, H. H. Grotz, Cashier, John Peacock, Teller.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President J. P. Tustin, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. B. Hobson, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. J. Brower, President, C. G. Barkley, Secretary.

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BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (Supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6¾ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. O. D. S. Mateiay.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 7¼ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Bible Class—Every Monday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6¾ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

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Corner of Third and Iron streets.
Pastor—Rev. W. I. Kreps.
Residence—Central Hotel.
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Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.

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Seats free; and the public are cordially invited to attend.

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J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office and Residence on Third street,

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market.

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law. Office in Hartman's building, Main street.

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

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Attorney-at-Law.
Increase of Pensions obtained, Collections made.
Office, Second door from 1st National Bank.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 11, 1878

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Mar. 27, 74— Bloomsburg, Pa.

SAMUEL KNORR.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office, Hartman's Block, corner Main and Market Streets

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Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Ent's Building.

F. P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—In Herman's Building, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE. ROB'T. R. LITTLE.
E. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. —38

HERVEY E. SMITH,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
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Member of Commercial Law and Bank Collection Association. Oct. 14, '77-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1, Bloomsburg, Pa.

W. H. ABBOTT. W. H. RHAWN.
ABBOTT & RHAWN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
CATAWISSA, PA.
Pensions obtained. dec 21, '77-1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. HOWELL,
DENTIST.
Office in Hartman's Block, second floor, corner Main and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
May 26—1y.

C. M. DRINKER, GUN and LOCKSMITH.
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MERCHANT TAILOR,
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March 26, '77—y

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oct. 26, '77-1y.

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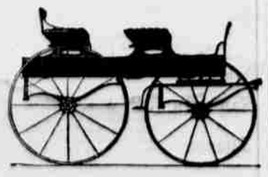

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Vegetine | H. R. STEVENS.
Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic Affections, it cannot be excelled; and, as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.
Yours respectfully,
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Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your vegetine, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney complaint, and general debility of the system.
I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints.
Yours respectfully,
Mrs. MUNROE PARKER,
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Vegetine is sold by all Druggists.

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A Health-Giving Power!
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
INVIGORATES THE LIVER,
PROMOTES DIGESTION, and
STRENGTHENS THE NERVES,
Thus effectually curing disease of whatever name or nature. It is worthy of a trial. RELIEF guaranteed.

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VIGORENE is composed of the active properties of HERBS, ROOTS, GUMS and BARKS, that Nature alone furnishes, great care being taken by us that they are gathered at the right season of the year, and that they possess their native virtues.
That VIGORENE has the power to PURIFY THE BLOOD, INVIGORATE the LIVER, and STIMULATE the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, is indisputably proven by those who have given it a trial and have been permanently cured.
We do not ask you to try a dozen bottles to experience relief, for we GUARANTEE you will feel better from the first few doses.
VIGORENE is astonishing the world with its cures, and is throwing all other TONICS, ALTERATIVES and INVIGORANTS, into the shade. Put up in large bottles, double strength. Requires small doses, and is pleasant to take.
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BLANK NOTES, with or without exemption for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Select Story.

BULLET MARKS.

A WIMBLEDON STORY.

We were sitting round our tent one evening last year, at Wimbledon—the "we" being, our major, the captain and sub of our company, his covering sergeant, Corporal Williams, and a certain sapper, to wit myself. We were drinking pale ale and smoking, as was everyone else in the hundred tents around us.

'Here's my last bull's eye,' and the sergeant produced from his cap-pouch a flattened bullet, turned inside out as nearly as possible.

'What's the cause of all that, I wonder, said the corporal.

'You see,' said the captain—being an engineer, he was bound to know—'when the point of the bullet strikes the target, part of the lead is melted by the development of heat caused by the sudden arrest of the bullet's motion, and goes off in the splash, the rest of the bullet is softened by the heat; and inasmuch as the parts must stop in their order of succession, the edge of the cup of the bullet is driven in level with the base of the cup. Is that so major?'

'Yes, quite right; but if you like, I can spin you a yarn about these said bullets, that may just cast out these weeds.'

'Well, let's have it.'

I had a sort of a second cousin, Gerald Ashton, who had been brought up with myself and my sister, my father being his guardian.

We had all been like brothers and sister when one day he woke up to find he could not live without a nearer relationship to her. He spoke to the old gentleman, and there was a little family fracas.

He had only a hundred a year, and my father did not think that was enough, though Gerald did; there was no objection at all in other respects—let him earn some more and they would see—wait a little—you know the kind of thing an old gentleman would say. Well, it was of no use. He said he felt himself a burden; there was no scope for his energies, and he would go—and go he did.

He disappeared, and in six months after we heard he was with, say the Fortieth Dragoons, in India.

We wrote, and offered to buy his discharge but he 'wouldn't have none of us.' He liked it very well; was already corporal; expected the three stripes soon; and was a 'Gentleman Jack' with his comrades.

Some six months after this I was sent out to India with a company, and as my sister was getting thin and showing other signs of the desirability of a sea voyage, and of a warm climate, it was agreed I should take her over.

We reached Calcutta, and in a few weeks settled down.

There was war going on, and I was placed in charge of one of the chief depots for small-arms and ammunition, besides having my regular duties with the company.

One day I was down at the store when my sister arrived, pale and breathless.

"Look, Charles, poor Gerald's in dreadful trouble."

I put her into an office chair, and took the newspaper and read:

'Yesterday evening as an officer of the Fortieth Dragoon Guards was returning to camp he was fired at from behind a clump of bushes; the bullet struck him in the thigh and lodged in the saddle. Although wounded so severely he had the presence of mind to ride straight to the bushes, and there found one of his own men, a corporal of the troops, nicknamed 'Gentleman Jack' by his comrades, whose rifle was still smoking from the discharge. Fortunately, at this moment the guard arrived, and the man was once at arrested. A court-martial will of course be held at once, and although the man had previously borne a good character and is reported to be respectably connected, it is to be hoped he will receive the proper reward for so abominable a crime.'

'Oh,' I said, 'this is all nonsense. Gerald's no murderer, or else he's very much changed. I'll see what they say at headquarters.'

'Do for God's sake go. If anything happens to Gerald I should never forgive myself, for if I had run away with him when papa was so cruel, he never would have enlisted at all.'

'Don't talk nonsense, Meggie, but go home and I'll come with the telegraph news.'

I went to headquarters; they gave me permission to use the telegraph for a question or two. The report was not encouraging.

It was our Gerald—the officer had seen the flash and heard the report—an extremely loud report, as if there had been two charges of powder in the carbine.

The bullet was found in the saddle, and one cartridge was missing from his twenty rounds. The court-martial had declared him guilty, and the general's confirmation of the sentence had just arrived. Fifty lashes in the camp square and four years' imprisonment in the civil jail. Sentence to be carried out on the 12th. Everybody was sorry, but quite convinced he had tried to murder his superior officer. No one could understand with what motive.

His statement in defense was that he had just been returning from guard, when he remembered that he had forgotten to bring in a book one of the officers had asked him to bring in from the town, some three miles distant. Without stopping to think he walked off at once, got the book, and was within half a mile of the camp, when he fancied he saw a tiger. He got behind the bushes to watch, and saw one making for the distant camp. Anxious to secure the prize, he incautiously broke open one of the packages, and loaded to have a shot at it. He had covered the beast, and was firing at the tiger, when he heard another report simultaneously with that of his carbine. He saw the tiger roll right over as if shot, and then bound away. In another instant the officer came round the top bleeding, and ordered him into arrest. He was quite sure that he hit the tiger, and equally sure that another rifle was fired as the same moment that he pulled the trigger.

Of course such a lame statement had no effect, and he was sentenced.

I could not help thinking that there was a flaw in the evidence. How was it if there was, as agreed, a loud report—which meant a full charge of powder—that the bullet stopped at the saddle instead of going through both saddle and horse. That was a great discrepancy—a full charge would have made a loud report, and sent it right through anything at a distance of 200 yards. I felt there was something wrong, and made up my mind to go on the spot. I had but six days to go in, but much might be done. Margaret insisted on going with me in spite of all I could do to keep her away.

'Have I not done all you wished me to do since we have been out here? Do, for Heaven's sake, let me have my way in this.'

So we went up the country in post haste.

I was, of course, as one of the staff, admitted to see Gerald, whom I found terribly cut up.

'I don't mind the imprisonment; it's the disgrace! The lashes! My God! I shall kill myself directly I get loose after it, I know I shall.'

'No, no,' said Meggie; 'don't, for my sake. Oh, Gerald! if you knew how I have suffered for weeks past, you would live for my sake, I do not care about the brand of lashes. I know you are innocent, and that there has been some horrible blunder committed in this matter. Oh, Willie, dear, do think of something to save him.'

'Oh, do, there's a good fellow! get me some stuff that will make an end of me.'

'Don't talk like that Gerald; there's some infernal mistake in it. Don't despair yet. Let's go over the ground again step by step,' and I made him tell the whole story over again.

'It seems to me, Gerald, we want not a few things to show you are not guilty. We want the tiger you shot at, and that we shan't get; and we want the clue to the mystery of the other rifle.'

'Oh, I've thought of it all till I'm sick. I don't care what happens now. I'll wait till the day before it's to come off, and then break my head against the walls.'

'Don't be a fool, Gerald! I'm sure you are innocent. So is Margaret.'

'Yes; so are a hundred others; but it's all no use. In three days I am disgraced for life, if I live.'

'Well, I must leave you now, and see what I can do.'

'Let me have five minutes with Meggie, will you?'

I then left them alone for some ten minutes, and then told Meggie she must go home with me.

I was beaten; I could not see how I could get any fresh evidence, and without that a reprieve—a postponement—was impossible.

I went to the wounded officer, the captain of his own company, and got him to tell his own story; it was just the same thing over again, always the exceedingly loud report, and the fouled and still smoking carbine.

'I would,' said the captain, 'have given the price of my commission rather than have it happen. He's as fine a fellow as ever sat on a horse, brave, kind and as thorough a gentleman as the colonel himself; I always made him my orderly when I could, so as to have company. I declare to you that I did my best at the court-martial for him, and got into disgrace with the general presiding for coloring my statements—that was his expression—so as to favor the prisoner. I almost sniveled when I heard the sentence as if he had been my brother. The men are mad about it; there has not been a lash or punishment of any kind in the regiment for the last twenty five years.'

I hardly knew how to pass time; I tried to think, but my ideas only traveled in the same old grooves again.

I invited the assistant surgeon to come up to my quarters, and introduced him to my sister. He was quite a young fellow, and seemed quite flattered by my simple attention, for in the army they have not made up their minds whether a medical officer should be treated as a gentleman; but the strangest thing I ever saw in my life was my sister's conduct. Of course, speaking to you fellows I shan't be misunderstood, and some of you have seen her. She laid herself out to please him to an extent I never should have thought my dear grave Meggie capable of; sang to him; and made eyes at him till I thought her brain was turned. She said she should so like to see his quarters, asked him to ask us to lunch, and shut me up like a rat-trap when I ventured to hint that it might not be convenient.

Well, he went away at last as mad as she, I spoke to her after he was gone, and she fell into my arms, sobbing as if her heart was breaking, and then, without a word of explanation, ran out of the room.

Next day we went to his quarters, and nothing would satisfy her but that he should mix up some medicine for her out of the bottles of his traveling case. There she was handling and sniffling, and tasting everything, like a child or ten rather than a girl of eighteen. She sent him about the room; made him bring books from the opposite side of it so that she might read about the proprietors of the drugs; and, in short, behaved so like a lunatic that I thought the trouble about Gerald must have affected her mind. I got her away at last, and intended to insist on her remaining in the house and putting some ice to her head. It was quite unnecessary, the minute we left the surgery she was calm and silent as a nun.

Well, the days passed in some sort of dreary fashion till the evening of the 11th. I had been asked during the day to go down with the officers to some rifle practice, at some temporary marks, and I went down.

It was rather late when I rode up to the firing point, and they were just leaving off, and one of them came up and said:

'I say, captain, tell us the cause of these new bullets turning inside out?' and he handed me a bullet reversed—just such another as Williams has in his hand.

I took it, just to explain the matter to him, when a thought struck my mind like a flash of lightning.

'Saved, by God!' I exclaimed. 'Who's got the bullet out of the saddle?'

'What bullet?'

'Gerald's—my cousin's.'

'Oh, 'Gentleman Jack's' affair. The doctor got it.'

'Where is he?'

'Don't know—quarters I think.'

'No, he's come into the town; I saw him on the road as we came by.

I sped into the town, leaving them to think what they pleased, and spent more than two hours finding the doctor. At last I caught him.

In another minute we were riding full gallop to his head quarters.

He had the bullet—a little bruised and singularly flattened, and blunted, at the point—it must have been just spent when it struck.

I then went to the sergeant who had charge of the nineteen rounds of ammunition that were found in Gerald's pouch. About midnight I contrived to find him, and after some little delay I got possession of them.

I then returned to the doctor, and we compared the nineteen bullets with the one found in the saddle. I then ran to the telegraph clerk, roused him out of bed, and told him to telegraph to the headquarters of Calcutta, to my lieutenant in charge of the magazines.

After an hour's waiting, ringing at the bell, an answer came that the night watchman would fetch the lieutenant. I then sent message No. 1:

'Examine the books and see the date on which the last ammunition was sent for the use of the Fortieth Dragoons; find the same parcel, and carefully remove one cartridge from each of twenty packets, selected at random; take out bullets and remove plugs, and send No. in base of cup of bullets.''

The answer came back that he understood, and would rouse up the people to do it.

After an hour and a half the answer came back:

'All the bullets are numbered with a dot on the right.'

I then sent message No. 2:

'Examine what cartridges bear the No. 2 with a dot on the left, and report to whom issued, and when; report quickly—a man's life depends on the speed.'

Again I waited another hour. No answer came.

It was getting late—half past two; at four the parade would take place; I urged more speed.

The reply came:

'We have ten men breaking open barrels and searching. No No. 2 yet found."

At last it came:

'One barrel No. 2 in store; the rest of the same shipment was damaged and useless, and sold in bulk to native dealers for value as old metal at one of the clearance sales some time ago.'

I had learned all I could. I spurred back to camp with the bullets, from which I have never parted in my pouch. I shall never forget the scene.

In the middle of the camp the men were drawn up in three sides of a square; in the centre of the square were the triangles, with Gerald lashed to them. I saw them as I came down the hill take off his jacket and lash his wrists. I sped on. I could see the old colonel with the paper in his hand, standing alone, and then I saw nothing more, for a dip in the road concealed them; as I rose again to the crest at less than a quarter of a mile, I saw a woman rush in from between the ranks toward the triangles, holding something in her hand. I darted on, and rushed into the square, but just in time to see the farrier's arm as the lash was descending, and to see that the woman was my sister, and that she was being led away between two sergeants.

'Stop, colonel, for the love of God!' I cried, with my hand still grasping the farrier's arm; 'I have evidence to prove the man not guilty.'

I then showed the colonel the bullet that had come from the saddle and the others from the pouch, and pointed out to him that while one was marked No. 2, the others were all marked No. 5, with a dot. I assured him on my honor as an officer and a gentleman, that it was almost impossible that a No. 2 bullet could by any chance get into a packet of No. 5 bullets. He was only too glad to hear me, and agreed to postpone the execution of the sentene until further orders from the general of the division.

I've heard some shouts, and I've seen some displays of enthusiasm in my time, but I never shall forget the shout that rose the minute that the colonel had pronounced that the execution of the sentence on Corporal Ashton would be postponed until further orders.

The men had been standing at 'attention,' many of them with the tears rolling down their cheeks, but when they heard 'postponed,' they broke ranks, rushed up to the triangles, cut the lashing, broke the cat, screamed, shouted, and danced like madmen.

'Three cheers for 'Gentlemen Jack,' and his wife! Again! again, boys!'

Officers and all joined in for a few minutes. There stood the old gray-headed colonel in the midst of a scene that out-bedlamed Bedlam.

As for me I was like a man in a dream; I felt a hundred hands grasping mine. I had my sister sobbing in my arms, and then I heard the colonel say to the bugler, 'Sound the assembly.'

What a change! In less than a minute I stood by the fallen triangles in the centre of the three lines of living statues. Not a sound; not a movement.

'Major Jackson, reform your column and break off your men,' said the colonel; and then walked away with myself and sister.

'But what did your sister do there?'

'Well, she had promised Gerald that he should not suffer the disgrace of the lash; and had, during the hour I thought she was fooling with the doctor, managed to get hold of his bottle of prussic acid, and had rushed out with half of it for him and half for herself; and her appearance had so thoroughly surprised every one that she had reached the triangles, and almost raised it to his lips, when the doctor recognized his own blue bottle, struck her hand a violent blow, and dashed it on the ground, besides disabling her from getting her own share.

'And how did the affair end? Was the general of the division satisfied?'

I don't think he would have been with that evidence alone, and so we went about to hunt for more. I begged that, as we had found so much, Gerald might be permitted to accompany a party of search, under a guard, to find the missing tiger.

We went there. Meggie insisted on joining us. All the officers off duty went, and about half the men.

Gerald then pointed out the spot where he had stood, and where he shot the tiger; and from that point we started, crossing and recrossing, till there could not have been anything as large as a half crown that could be hidden.

Meggie and I were riding in front of the line, when Meggie exclaimed:

'What a horrible smell comes from that copse.'

'Don't smell anything, Meg.'

'You've lived here so long that you've no sense of smell left.

Of course, as Meggie was with us, Blinkers was there, too. Blinkers advanced to the copse—paused—and rushed underneath the grass barking as if infuriated.

'There's something in there, Willie.'

Some of the others coming up, we pushed our way into the depths, guided by the frantic bark of Blinkers, and after being much scratched and torn, found ourselves in a trampled circle of jungle grass, with the half-devoured remains of a large tiger.

The doctor was sent for, and the wound discovered; the beast had evidently been lamed, the bullet breaking the fore leg. It was also evident that, wounded as it was, it had lingered on till it was mere skin and bone and had died within the last few days. Assisted by some of the natives, the good-natured doctor commenced the horrible task of searching for the bullet, and after half an hour's labor, the most disgusting he had ever undergone, it was found flattened against the large bone of the hind leg, and handed to me.

Never shall I forget the pleasure I felt when I saw on the rescued bullet the No. 5, with a dot as fresh and clear as if it had just come from the pressing machine.

Great was the rejoicing that night in the camp of the Fortieth. Blue fires were burnt, the band came and serenaded Meggie. The whole of the officers, including the old colonel, came as to a levee; but still I found there was one thing more to be found out. How did the No. 2 bullet get into the saddle?

At length I inquired whether any of the officers missed their arms. Curiously enough, the only missing arm was a gun belonging to the wounded captain. I asked did he remember the size? He did. It was just a shade smaller than the bore of the regimental carbines. You could get a government bullet down by a good deal of hammering.

I now propounded that the bullet had been fired from the captain's missing rifle, for the point of the bullet was marked with rings, and considerably flattened. Now, there was nothing in the flesh, and nothing in the saddle to produce these marks, and therefore, they must have been made before firing.

I then proposed that a full search should be made with dogs, for at least two miles round from where the shot was fired, to see if any traces could be found of either the man or the g

The Columbian.

BROCKWAY & ELWELL, Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday, July 5, 1878.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
ANDREW H. DILL,
OF UNION COUNTY.

FOR SUPREME COURT,
HENRY P. ROSS,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
JOHN FERTIG,
OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA,
OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

Queen Mercedes of Spain is dead.

Ex-Governor Curtin delivered the Fourth of July oration at Phillipsburg.

The total sum realized by the sale of the properties of Peter Herdic was $517,485.

Ohio has the President of the United States, the General of the Army, the Chief Justice, the Ministership to France, the Secretary of the Treasury and Don Cameron for a son-in-law.

Just about this time republican editors and orators are making very beautiful apostrophes to the starry flag. As Senator Dill remarked, their object is to divert public attention from the rascalities that are going on under the flag.

C. S. McCormick has announced his name as a candidate for President Judge of the 25th district, and is displaying very bad taste by attempting to secure his nomination by writing letters in his own favor for the newspapers. Judges should have the honor thrust upon them.

Another Mollie Doomed.

POTTSVILLE, July 1.—Martin Bergan, who killed Patrick H. Burns on Good Friday, 1870, at Tuscarora, and who caused so much trouble to the authorities in his extradition from Canada last spring, was sentenced to-day to be hung.

Trouble With Mexico Looked For.

A special dispatch to the Philadelphia *Times* dated Washington, July 1st, says:—There appears to be a great deal of anxiety in official quarters regarding the attitude of affairs between the United States and Mexico. It is even said to-night that war is inevitable, but a member of the Cabinet said that while he did not think matters were quite so bad as that he still though that matters were very threatening. It is not the President's intention to modify previous orders regarding the pursuit of raiders into Mexican territory, and the Mexican Government appears to be equally determined that the United States troops shall not only not encamp on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, but that they shall not cross the river. It is thought that the authorities have some late and important dispatches from Mexico, but if there are such they will not be given out. The President leaves tomorrow for Wilkesbarre, but before he goes he will call a meeting of the Cabinet for especial consideration of Mexican affairs. General Ord has been here several days, and has been almost constantly in conference with the President, the Secretary of the War and General Sherman.

A Bit of Political History.

In the fall of 1875 an election was held for county commissioners under the new constitution, each elector voting for two candidates. Morgan Fehr and PatrickCollins were the democratic nominees and Samuel Garrett and Louis Blass the republican candidates. Governor Hartranft was a candidate for re-election against Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing that same year. In Pottsville, leading republicans openly cut their fellow-townsman, and life-long republican, Samuel Garrett and gave votes to Collins in return for votes for Hartranft. In Girardville, Mahanoy City and other portions of the county the same thing was done. From the fact that Judge Pershing was very popular among order-loving people, he received a large republican vote at home, but was slaughtered by criminals and their friends; and notwithstanding the open Collins-Hartranft trade by prominent Pottsville republicans, Judge Pershing received a majority of thirteen hundred and thirty-eight. Patrick Collins was elected over Garret by a very small majority. For the sake of Hartranft the republicans slaughtered Garrett. For Hartranft's sake they elected Collins and set Louis Blass to watch him, and right faithfully has Louis performed his part, especially after he had tried Collins and found he couldn't mould him to his own views. Collins was not long in office before a howl was made for Collins to resign. It was instigated by democrats, of Collins' own nationality, and the cry was taken up by democrats of all nationalities and echoed through the county until it was threadbare, worn out and monotonous. But not a single leading republican was heard to mention it, except in a way that was calculated to stir up strife in democratic ranks. The organ down in the hole at the quarry gave Collins aid and comfort during this time. One of its owners called on him at the court house and by pampering him, tried to get printing and advertising from him. One of its editors took buggy rides with him. They were a happy party all around, because it was keeping up a quarrel in the democratic party. In the same spirit that republicans procured the pardon of Hine, Benner and Coury, after conviction and sentence by a democratic court, they took the perverse commissioner, whom they had elected by a disgraceful trade, to their bosom and petted him. Of course he has had luck, as the quarry organ remarked to-day, and it will only desert him now if the same people who have been his guardian angels, viz: leading republicans and owners and editors of republican newspapers, should fail to get him an early pardon. Why should the quarry organ connect his name with Messrs. Reilly and Kaercher, when they had nothing to do with his election as delegate to Pittsburgh, and much less with his seating a Dauphin county man in his place? Why will republicans persistently procure pardons for delinquent officials convicted by democratic tribunals? Why did Hartranft and his lieutenants purchase Mollie Maguire votes? Why has Jack Kehoe so much confidence in the "Old man at Harrisburg."

Republicans may peruse our bit of political history and answer these questions for themselves.—*Pottsville Chronicle.*

LABOR CLAIMS.

OPINION OF JUDGE ELWELL.

Samuel Knorr vs. *C. Bittenbender, et. al.* } No. 311 *Feb. Term* 1878.

Fi. Fa. No. 10 *May Term* 1878.

Distribution of proceeds of Sheriff's sale of personal property of Defendants.

The facts stated in the affidavit of Mary E. Saunders, admitted in the case stated to be true in substance, are to the effect that Wm. Saunders Jr., one of the claimants, although a minor, and living at home, his father being one of the defendants, yet that he had been so fare mancipated from the control of his parents as to entitle him to recover for himself wages earned by him.—McCoskey vs. Cyphert 3 Casey 220. McGinnis vs. The Steamboat Grand Trunk 2 Pitts. 326.

He is entitled to payment of his claim as if he were of age. His right to receive payment out of the proceeds of sale depends as does that of all the other claimants upon the suffisency of notice to theSheriff in their case respectively.

The notices of Samuel Townsend and R. H. Ringler are in strict accordance with the requirements of the wages Act of 9 April 1872 and would be safe examples to be followed in all cases.

The notice of S. B. Anderson is full and complete.

The claims and notices of Wm. G. Girton, Calvin E. Girton and Alfred F. Girton by a liberal construction of the statute may be held to be sufficient. It is a better practice however to entitle the suit in which the lien is claimed and to state in the notice the number of the Fi. Fa. upon which the levy is made, upon which the lien is claimed.

The claim of J. Elwood Heacock as stated in the notice is not within the protection of the statute. It does not appear that the claimant was employed at the works of the defendant—claim not allowed.

Notices by 24 different claimants whose claims in the aggregate amounted to $644.14 were contained in one paper and handed to the Sheriff. It would be well for all parties interested in claims for wages to cause to be made out and presented to the Sheriff with proper notices his own claim separate from that of other claimants. There is no reason why the claim of one laborer or mechanic should be complicated with that of another. By the separate plan there will be less danger of rejection of a claim by reason of omissions or insufficiency of notice.

The 24 claims are not as specific as they might be—it states that the following named laborers *and* mechanics, employed by the Bloomsburg Lumber Company as carpenters *or* mechanics working in the shop and about the mill of said Company whose property was levied upon by virtue of the fi. fa. designated by the number, and it claims a lien upon said property for labor performed by the day within the six months preceding.

At the close it is stated that the total amount claimed by these laborers for carpenter work &c., "amounts to the sum stated.

The notices would have been free from all question and difficulty if the terms, laborer, carpenter and mechanic had specifically applied to each claimant according to the fact, and the number of days work claimed by each, or the price per day had been inserted. While I hold the notices by a liberal construction of the statute to be sufficient I cannot commend them as specimens of clearness in statement.

In the commencement of the notice the claimants are styled "laborers *and* mechanics" employed "as carpenters or mechanics" and at the close the statement avers that the amount claimed by the above mentioned laborers for carpenter work amounts to the sum named.

Taking the whole statement together the evident meaning is that labor was formed by mechanics at the manufactory of the defendants, yet in some parts of the writing they are called laborers, in other parts carpenters, and in one portion the words "carpenters or mechanics" are used as meaning the same thing. The labor performed as stated, by carpenters or other mechanics, was performed in the shop or manufactory of the defendants.

The question of notice to the sheriff by claimants under the wages act has been under consideration by the courts in several instances; in several of these the notices have been held insufficient to entitle the claimant to a preference.

In McMillan vs. Bank, 1 Weekly Notes 58, it was held by the Supreme Court that a notice containing a list of names and an amount opposite each with verbal notice to the sheriff that the parties named claimed a lien was not in compliance with the law. The notice must be wholly in writing—it must refer to the property levied upon, and it must claim a lien.

In Kerdig vs. Atkinson 34 Legal Intelligencer 196, by Judge Pershing, and in Graham vs. McLean & Benner Machine Co. 35 Legal Intelligencer 70, by Judge Butler, it was held that a notice containing nothing more than a mere statement that the defendant was debtor to the claimant in an amount named was not a sufficient notice.

The same was held by this Court in Wm. Peifer's estate 6 Luzerne Leg. Reg. 101. We there held that the statute requires that the notice should contain every essential to a valid claim with reasonable certainty. It should contain notice that the party claims a lien on the property seized by the officer, and the particulars of service as to days work or work by the month or other contract, and the amount claimed.

In Re W. H. Bennett 7 Luzerne Leg. Reg. 2 it was held by Judge Handley that notice in the words of the statute is sufficient without full detail. He is of opinion that the notice which seems to be required by the ruling in Peifer's case is too specific for practice. Without pausing to discuss that question now it is enough to say that the notice in the case under consideration is more full and specific than that in either of the cases above cited. In none of them was the property referred to, nor the fact that a lien was claimed stated. While here the property upon which the lien is claimed is defined by reference to the fi. fa. and levy. The claim of lien is distinctly stated—the work is stated to have been performed by the day and the amount is set down.

Now as certainty to a common intent is the rule in the case of mechanics lien under the act of 1836; McClintock vs. Bush 13 P. F. Smith 295 and also under the act in question, McLean and Benner Machine Co. *ut supra*, I am of opinion that the notice in question may be sustained.

It being agreed that the amounts are right if the notices are sufficient, it is now ordered that the persons named in the list be paid the amount set opposite their names respectively (with the exception of J. Elwood Heacock) out of the funds raised by the sheriff's sale upon the fi. fa. No. 10 May T. 1878.

BY THE COURT.

July 1, 1878.

About 250 Mormons, mostly German and Swiss people, arrived in New York recently on their way to Utah.

Eliza Pinkston's Story.

SHERMAN'S DRAMATIC WITNESS IN LOUISIANA SWEARS THAT HER TESTIMONY WAS FALSE.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* has just finished a successful search for Eliza Pinkston and procured the following sworn statements:

State of Mississippi, County of Madison.—Personally appeared Eliza Prichard, woman of color, residing at Canton, Miss., who being duly sworn, deposes that her name has been Eliza Pinkston, as wife of Henry Pinkston, deceased; that she has since married Wayman Prichard, and is now residing at Canton, Miss.; that as Pinkston she did appear as a witness before the Louisiana returning board at New Orleans, La., in the month of November, 1876, and as such she give testimony that her former husband, Henry Pinkston, had been killed and she herself had been seriously injured and wounded by certain democrats of the parish of Ouachita because of and on account of the republican politics of herself. Deponent further deposes that she was induced to gave said testimony by certain republicans, namely, O. H. Brewster and Dinkgrave, by promises of reward, and she was, in fact, paid therefor the sum of $500, as per said promise, which she received, and, after taking therefrom the sum of $50, she allowed the remainder to remain with said Brewster on deposit, but has failed to obtain said amount from said Brewster, although she has frequently demanded the same. Deponent alleges that at the time of giving said testimony she was in a weak, nervous and prostrate condition, induced by suffering from wounds and by having her fears played upon by intimations that the democrats were intent upon murdering her; that she was ignorant and uneducated, and was readily induced by these persons of superior intelligence to give her testimony a coloring, so as to show that her husband, Pinkston, was killed and herself wounded on account of political opinions, when the facts were that her husband, Pinkston never took any part in politics, and had in no way given any offense to any person on account of politics; but deponent believes, and did believe then, that said murder was in nowise connected with politics; that she did not then know, nor does she know, who were the persons engaged in said murder and wounding; but she believes that there is every reason to think that a colored man who had twice fought with her then husband and had been by him worsted, and who had made threats to take his (Pinkston's) life, was one of the persons in said killing; that she was told by her said husband (Pinkston) shortly before his death of the circumstances of said fights while at dinner at one time, and said Pinkston pointed out the said colored man one day as he passed their home on the road; that deponent cannot at this time recite the name of said person, but knows that he lived in the neighborhood of Ouachita City. Deponent further deposes that she was persuaded and prevailed upon to testify that Tom Lyons, a colored man, was with the party who killed her husband and assaulted her, but deponent had no personal knowledge of the fact other than being informed by Cora Williams that said Lyons was at her (Cora Williams') house on the day of the murder. Deponent further testifies that she was brought from her then home in Ouachita parish and conveyed to New Orleans, and she was instructed to testify and lay all the blame of said killing and assault on the democrats; and that she was further instructed and induced to pretend that her wounds were more serious than they were, and that she could not walk, when in fact she had walked each day considerable distances and ascended long flights of stairs such as the custom house stairs in New Orleans, without assistance; and on the day she was carried in the room of the returning board on a lounge or sofa, she was conveyed in a carriage, but was able to walk a part of the way up the stairs to the room in which the returning board was sitting and gave out, but she was induced to allow herself to be carried in on said sofa or lounge in order to produce the impression that she was worn out and could not walk. Deponent further deposes that previous to her giving testimony before said returning board she was visited by Mr. John Sherman and others of the visiting statesmen, as she was informed, and introduced to them as such, and that she walked before them and they had ample opportunity to see what her condition was and that she could walk about. Deponent further deposes that during the time she was in New Orleans attending the said returning board she was constantly given money by different republicans and was promised a support for life, which last has not been given as promised. Deponent makes this affidavit without fear from any cause and without any promise of reward or other consideration than a desire to have the whole truth known in the interest of truth.

her
ELIZA ✕ PINKSTON,
mark. (Now Prichard.)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d of June, A. D. 1878, after the same had been read over twice to deponent in a distinct and audible voice in my presence, and that of the foregoing witnesses and her husband.

SINGLETON GARRETT,
Justice of the Peace.

Eliza's husband corroborates her by swearing that her affidavit agrees with what she has always told him. R. H. Hoffman, of Canton, Miss., one of the attesting witnesses to the signatures of Eliza and her husband, swears that he knows them both, and that the allegations contained in their affidavit were read and explained to them before they signed.

The most important confirmation of Eliza's story, however, is that given by J. W. Mosby, the owner of the land upon which she and her husband reside, who is also an attesting witness. Mr. Mosby, who has been a jeweler in Canton, Miss., for several years, and still resides there, is well known to reputable firms in New York, who have done business with him. The head of a jewelry firm, and known as bearing a high character, says of Mr. Mosby:

"I know him personally and can vouch for him as being a man of the strictest integrity and honesty. His word should have as much credence as that of any man in the city of New York. When he was first in the jewelry business we sold him goods. Then he sold out that business and went into the drug business in Canton. He guaranteed to the parties who bought him out that he would not deal in jewelry for two years, and that agreement he scrupulously kept. Since the two years expired we have again sold him jewelry and always found him scrupulously honest. I don't know any man whose word I would take quicker."

Mr. Mosby testifies that the affidavits were read over to Eliza and her husband, and at their suggestion some modifications were made. He further says that at various times heretofore he has talked with Eliza, and she has always told him substantially the same story.

One of the affidavits secured by the industry of the *Herald* correspondent seems to give John Sherman occasion for further denials. T. Wharton Collens, a stenographer who was employed by the democrats that visited the returning board to witness its proceedings, testified that having occasion to visit Mr. Longley, the stenographer reporting the proceedings for the republican visiting statsmen, he met him at the door in one of their rooms in the St. Charles hotel, on the same floor with the famous parlor P, and while talking with Mr. Longley he heard John Sherman through the room door laughing hilariously about the Pinkston testimony given that day, and remarking to a gentleman, whom the affiant took to be the Hon. Job. S. Stevenson, that it was laughable to see how Governor Bigler had taken the whole thing in, and other remarks in the same vein, by which affiant understood John Sherman to be rejoicing over the successful imposition of Eliza Pinkston's testimony.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Washington, D. C., July 2d, 1878.

The two witnesses of importance before the Potter Committee in the last few days were William E. Chandler and L. G. Dennis. Mr. Chandler was summoned to tell what he knew of Florida affairs and of a "bargain" between Hayes and his friends and Southern Democrats by which Hayes was to be seated and Packard and Chamberlain to slide. Mr. Chandler seems to know nothing to the detriment of any Democrat, but shows pretty clearly that Sherman, Matthews, Garfield and others early resolved to give up Packard and Chamberlain in the hope that such a sacrifice would lead Southern Democrats to the support of Hayes.

The most interesting testimony, however, was that of Dennis, and it will be followed to-day or to-morrow by that of the two Republican election officers of Archer precinct Florida, who, Dennis, says, deliberately added 219 votes to the Republican side after the polls were closed.

Mrs. Jenks disappeared as a witness on Saturday, having on that day appeared merely to file some letters which passed between herself and Anderson. This notable woman will long be remembered by Mr. McMahan and Genl. Butler, who tried all the arts known to the profession to get the truth from her and failed disasterously.

Your readers will remember the case of Eliza Pinkston who, wounded, bleeding and bruised, was brought before the Louisiana Visiting Statesmen as an example of Southern Democratic bull-dozing, and told a frightful story of outrage. One Northern Democratic Statesman then in the State upon looking upon the horrible sight, said if the people of Louisiana conducted their politics in that way they were not fit for self-government.

The story was soon exposed so far as its political character went, and shown to be an ordinary case of assault. Now Mrs. Pinkston, since married and living in another state, makes affidavit that she received $500 from the Republican managers for exhibiting her wounds and telling her story, and says that politics had nothing to do with her injuries. She adds a statement so infinitely characteristic of Louisiana Republican leaders that we are compelled to believe all she says. It is that she deposited most of the $500 with one of the Hayes electors for safekeeping and has never been able to get it back.

A proposition has been made that Congress authorize the appointment of a Board to sit in Washington, which upon the application of any officer or soldier of the late volunteer army who was punished by Court-Marshal, shall review the testimony and proceedings in the case. If it is found by the Board that substantial justice was not done by the Court, the Board shall recommend to Congress such action as will relieve the officer or soldier as far as possible from the penalty inflicted This is substantially what Congress has done in the case of Genl. Porter and Surgeon-General Hammond. Let it give the poor man a chance.

After to-day Postmasters who have heretofore been paid a percentage on the stamps sold at their offices will receive instead a percentage on those canceled there. This will materially reduce the income of some Postmasters who have sold large numbers of stamps to be used at offices where a salary, not a percentage, was paid, and will correspondingly increase the receipts of the Government.

SEMINOLE.

About the time of the adjournment of congress the nespapers were filled with accounts of a Washington scandal of a peculiar sensational character. All the details were served up in the most piquant style. It was told how Gen. Rosser attracted by screams of distress in a private room of a fashionable restaurant, rushed to the scene, broke open the door and rescued a lovely lady from a brutal assailant. Then followed elaborate biographical sketches of the principal actors. The probability of a duel was next considered and the advantages and skill of each was duly discussed. It was said that Acklen from whom Gen. Rosser rescued the lady, was a "dead shot," and owned some of the "finest dueling pistols." Acklen had fought duels but no one was able to give any particulars concerning the deadly combats in which he had been engaged. Care was taken to mention Acklen was a prominent democratic member of congress from Louisiana, and this afforded an occasion for commenting on the wickedness of democrats in general. After the public maw had been crammed for several days the prosaic end of the scandal is reached in the following brief telegram from Gen. Rosser:

"I have made no statements to newspapers concerning you. Have not seen the *National Republican* nor extracts from it, and am not responsible for what it has published, which surely must be false.

T. L. ROSSER."
—*Exchange.*

A ship named Eothan sailed from New York on the 20th ult., for the Polar seas. The crew will pass next winter at the Whale Point in Hudson's Bay, there they will engage Esquimaux guides and proceed by overland to Great Fish river, and will in that locality hunt for the lost papers and journals of Sir John Franklin's ill-fated expedition, which it is thought have been deposited there by the long-lost English voyagers. The expedition is only a business enterprise, for if they recover any papers or journals they will secure the large reward which is offered for them by the English Government. The crew of Eothan will also pursue the whale fishery and they expect in that way to make the expense of the voyage.

A Man Shoots his Wife and Mother-in-law and Blows his own Brains out.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 1.—Col. Alvah Buckbee, a prominent resident of this city, shot his wife and mother-in-law and then blew his brains out, dying instantly this afternoon. His wife, the daughter of T. S. Reed, left him some weeks ago, and he went to the house of her parents, where she was stopping. He implored her to return and live with him; she refused and he drew a revolver, shooting her twice in the head. Her mother ran in and he shot her twice. It is thought both women are fatally injured.

Judge Stanton on the Political Situation.

Hon. W. H. Stanton, who it will be remembered, was elected to the bench last fall in Luzerne by the labor party over both the republican and democratic nominations by a majority in excess of 3,000 votes, has been interviewed by the *Sunday Free Press* and gives his views very fully in reference to Luzerne politics, especially the labor question and the relative position thereto of the different candidates for gubernatorial honors. Standing as he does a recognized and influential representative and leader of the labor party in the anthracite region and in a county where its first actual victory was achieved the views of Judge Stanton will be read with peculiar interest and will carry with them the influence and inspiration of one speaking by authority. He does not regard Mr. Mason as an important factor in the gubernatorial contest, believing that the issue rests squarely between Dill and Hoyt. Starting from this standpoint Judge Stanton boldly announces his intention of supporting Mr. Dill in preference to either Hoyt or Mason. After declaring him to be "a better greenback man than Mason, he says:

"I know whereof I speak when I say he is a better friend of the laboring men than Mr. Mason. I sat beside Mr. Dill in the Senate for two years and I know him to be a good man. There is nothing of the sanctimonious hypocrisy of some of the latter day statesmen about him He is the honest, sincere man that he appears. A man's nationality or creed make no difference with him. I have heard some politically opposed to him call him since his nomination, a corporation man. I certainly always found him on the other side. He always aided me with his presence and support in my efforts to get protective legislation for the laboring men. The measures I introduced to this end in the legislature went to the root, and yet he did all he could to aid me in getting them through that body. It is a fact that a certain element of the democracy of Luzerne, composed of what I call the Know-Nothing Democracy, is opposed to Senator Dill on account of his liberal, non-sectarian views and tendencies, and they will vote either for Mason or Hoyt. These democrats who so propose to vote are men of large capital, and are connected with the banks and coal and railway corporations. Mason is not seriously objectionable to them for it is an allegation not denied, and, as I am positively assured, undeniable, that he has figured throughout most of his life as a corporation attorney. Col. Hoyt's chief patronage has been from the same source, and my experience has taught me that such men no matter by what party nominated, will be corporation attorneys even if sitting in the chair of the executive of Pensylvania."

Proceeding to discuss in a general way the probabilities as to the complexion of the next legislature, the judge gives it as his opinion that there would in most instances be a coalition and fair understanding between the labor element and the democrats throughout the state, and especially in the coal region. His reason for this opinion is founded upon the belief that the workingmen of every shade of political opinion are tired and disgusted with Cameronism and determinedly opposed to a further continuance of the dynasty.

In the opinion of Judge Stanton the workingmen fully understand the point at issue, and will resent the attempt to foist upon them either Hoyt or Mason, who he says are corporation attorneys, by voting solidly for Dill, who in his entire legislative career has been the firm and consistent friend of the true interests of labor. The views of Judge Stanton come at an opportune moment, just when public opinion is crystalizing into definite form, and their independent straightforwardness will commend them everywhere to careful perusal and attention.—*Patriot.*

How to Make Good Times.

We have mutterings of storm in our political and social sky. Angry flashes are shot athwart the land, ominous enough to awake the stolid and heartless, were it not that many may be deceived by names. It is called Communism, Internationalism, Workingmen's Associations, Red Republicanism, which in themselves are bad enough, but under these is concealed real want, which is more to be dreaded than deviltry. The desperate in purpose are leading the desperate in condition, and when combined they are fearful; and if a divorce is not obtained between honest need and organized conspiracy, and the former relieved soon, and the latter stamped out, we may have a fearful crisis, to meet perhaps in blood. There is no time for trifling. The extreme of need and of diabolism are making a junction, and like two charged clouds, when brought in contact, a tempest will ensue. How can this standing menace to the public peace be averted? Those of the first class, desperate through want, and whose conspiracies are for bread, may be diverted from this dangerous alliance with men professionally dangerous by giving them employment, even if not very lucrative: for nothing less than this will do. Whatever will beat back starvation for themselves and families will keep them patient until this storm be past.

* * *

The remedy *is* for every man who has any thing to spare, to set his wits to work to find something to be done, even if he has no immediate use for it. The cheapness with which it can now be done, and the danger it will allay, ought to prompt him to have all that is possible mended, renewed or replaced. This is the time to repair; to rebuild; to alter; for it is better to give men a chance to live honestly, than through indifference allow them to be driven into rebellion with society with the feeling that they can have nothing to lose, for revenge is sweet in the heart driven to despair. If nothing else can be done have your old boots half-soled, your gearing mended, your winter clothes repaired and scoured, your carving-knife ground, instead of sawing with its nicked edge because the times are hard; get your old fences mended, your house painted, glass reset; take up the old bricks of your pavement, which endanger your life every wet and freezing day, and put down flags in their stead. It may save the city and the country from a rebellion. A new coat will benefit directly about fifty persons, and send sunshine into as many hearts.

Let every man and woman who can find anything to do, that they can by any possibility pay for, have it done now. This will start business by keeing men busy. Better will it be to pay half price for it than to have men idle, plotting against good order; the most of them are wise enough to consider half a loaf better than no bread. It is time too for those who have put their money in securities, and have gone out of legitimate business because it is perilous and troublesome, to learn that they cannot live to themselves, in this world where hopes and heart-strings cross each other. The failures of moneyed institutions show that the dangers are by no means confined to legitimate business. You must use your wealth for the dependent. It is God's economy that the strong shall support the weak Will you do it by alms or labor, or have your substance taken by force? What thou doest, do quickly.—*Presbyterian.*

"Sho-wae-cae-mette," the name adopted by the American boat crew abroad, is Indian for "Lightning in the water."

The Indian War.

AN ATTACK ON CANON CITY REPORTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A Portland dispatch states that a letter just received there from Heppner, Umatilla county, dated June 28, says: "Great excitement prevails in this neighborhood relative to the Indian troubles. News has just been received here that the Indians have made an attack on Canon City.

"No particulars are known. Parties have commenced moving their families to places of safety.

"The Umatilla Indians have put their women and children on the reservation and joined the hostiles. Everybody is expecting a general uprising and prolonged war."

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—A Portland dispatch states that Governor Chadwick has received the following telegram:

"CANYON CITY, Oregon, June 29.—Our scouting party is surrounded by Indians and are fighting on the south fork of John Day valley. The militia force is not sufficient to protect us and is in the rear of the enemy.

"There are no troops in our valley. We have but few arms and but little ammunition. Order the state militia immediately to our assistance. Forward arms and ammunition with an escort to arm our citizens. Raise them at Dallas if you can. Time is precious. (Signed)

"S. C. SELS,
"Captain Grant County Home Guards."

A gentleman who has just arrived at Portland from the Warm Spring agency, reports that the Indians there are very much dissatisfied, and some are talking of joining the hostiles.

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but with old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. Shearer, 149, Powers' Block, Rochester, New York. june 21-4w

Candidates.

[The following persons have been proposed for nomination by the next Democratic county Convention to be held August 19th, 1878. Candidates announced in this list are pledged to abide by the decision of the Convention.]

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. O. A. MEGARGELL,
of Orangeville.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
DAVID S. BROWN,
Main township.

B. FRANK ZARR,
of Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE,
Catawissa.

T. J. VANDERSLICE,
of Bloomsburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY,
WILLIAM KRICKBAUM,
of Bloomsburg.

DR. J. R. EVANS,
Bloomsburg.

JESSE COLEMAN
of Bloomsburg.

JAMES B. HARMAN,
Orangeville.

I. K. MILLER,
Bloomsburg.

J. H. MAIZE,
Bloomsburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
GEORGE W. STERNER,
Bloomsburg.

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
of Bloomsburg.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
of Bloomsburg.

JOHN S. MANN,
Centre township.

H. J. DIETTERICH,
Centre township.

FOR TREASURER,
H. A. SWEPPENHISER,
Centre township.

DAVID YOST,
Fishingcreek township.

FREDERICK HAGENBUCH,
Centre township.

ISAIAH BOWER,
Berwick.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM MENSINGER,
Main Township.

JOSEPH HARTZEL,
of Main township.

MOSES SCHLICHER,
Beaver Township.

PETER HIPPENSTEEL,
Mt. Pleasant township.

NATHAN DRIESBACH,
Fishingcreek township.

S. W. McHENRY,
of Jackson.

CHARLES REICHART,
Beaver township.

THOMAS GERAGHTY,
of Centralia.

JEREMIAH HAGENBUCH,
of Centre township,

STEPHEN POHE
Centre township.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron

Gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite and assists digestion, excites the bowels to a healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life, testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine in correcting the derangement of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache dizziness, sleeplessness, and low spirits. Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy, sleep well, or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Every bottle guaranteed to do as recommended. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's and take no other. All I ask is a trial of this valuable medicine. One bottle will convince you. Get six bottles for $5, one dollar for one.

TAPE WORM REMOVED ALIVE.

Tape Worm, Seat, pin and stomach worms removed alive in from two to four hours. No fee until head of tape worm passes alive and in one. Ask your druggist for Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Sold only in one dollar bottles. Used for children or grown persons. It never fails. Or send for circular to Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth st., Philadelphia Pa. Advice by mail free. Send three cent stamp for return of letter. July

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE

ESTATE OF GABRIEL EVERT, DECEASED.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Gabriel Evert, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Columbia Co. Pa., deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to G. H. Evert, Executor, Orangeville, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the said estate will make them known to the said executor without delay.

G. H. EVERT,
Executor,
Orangeville, Pa.

July 5, '78-6w

AUDITORS NOTICE,

In re sale of the real estate of David R. Hower.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Columbia to ascertain the liens against the real estate of David R. Hower, the tract or tracts which they affect, and the amounts unpaid, will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Brockway & Elwell, in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the 31 day of August A. D., 1878, at ten o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

PAUL E WIRT,
Auditor.

Bloomsburg, july 5, '78-4w.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE!

By virtue of an order issued out of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, the undersigned Administrator of John Koons, deceased, will expose to public sale at the hotel in the borough of New Columbus, Luzerne county at one o'clock p m. on

MONDAY, JULY 29th, 1878,

the following described real estate to-wit:

I. The two following described lots or pieces of land situate in the townships of Fishingcreek and Sugarloaf, said county, bounded and described as follows: Adjoining lots Nos. 25 and 27 in the third division of Huntington township, Luzerne county. One thereof situate in Sugarloaf township, beginning at a corner between the lands of John Brittain and said John Koons on the west side of little Pine creek, thence south seventy degrees west one perch to a corner (a post), thence south five degrees west twenty four perches to the centre of the State road, on the west side of the most westwardly bridge, thence by the centre of the said state road north seventy degrees east ten and seven-tenth perches to the line of lot number twenty-seven, third division of said Huntington township, thence by said line north twenty degrees west twenty and five-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty perches strict measure.

The other thereof situate in Fishingcreek, beginning at a post on the west end of lot number twenty-five in the third division of Huntington township, thence by part of the same south seventy degrees west five and four-tenth perches to a tree (a corner) thence on the west bank of Little Pine Creek, north twenty degrees west twelve and six-tenth perches to a post thence north twelve and three-fourths east six and five tenth perches to a white oak, thence by the line of said lot number twenty-six south twenty degrees east eighteen perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty-three perches strict measure. It being part of the same premises which said John Boston purchased of the Matthews heirs, being in the whole one acre and forty-three perches strict measure. Further, the said John Koons has the privilege of sinking or lowering the creek from the most southerly point of the last described piece of land downward a distance of twenty perches down stream to answer his purposes; it being also the same land which John Boston and wife by their deed dated 1st day of June 1819 conveyed to said John Koons.

II. Also all the following lot or piece of land situate in Benton township, Columbia county bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on the north side of the Doty road on the line of Mrs. Ann Jeaning's land, thence by land now belonging to John Y. Alliger twelve and four-tenth perches to a stake and stone corner on the south side of said road, thence by lands of John Bogert north sixty-seven and one-half degrees east six perches to a corner, thence by lands of Dyer L. Chapin, Esquire north two degrees east fourteen (14) perches to a corner, thence by the same north twelve degrees east eight and one-fourth perches to a corner, thence by said Chapin's land north sixty-nine degrees east eleven and four-tenth perches to a corner, thence across the Doty road north seventeen degrees west two and one-fourth perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty nine perches of land strict measure, excepting and reserving out of the same the right of the road, heretofore purchased of John Boston by Jonas Doty, also the right of way to carry the water out of Spring Run across the same for milling purposes or machinery of some kind, heretofore conveyed by said John Boston to D. L. Chapin and to his heirs and assigns, and being also the same land which said John Boston by his deed dated the 29th day of June 1878, conveyed to said John Koons.

III. All that certain tract of land situate in Benton township, County of Columbia, bounded and described as follows, beginning at a post and stone corner where land belonging to the Bellas estate joins that belonging to John Ikeler, thence south thirty-seven and one-fourth degrees west one hundred and twenty-nine and three-tenth perches to a stake and stone corner on line of said Bellas estate, thence along land belonging to John Asheiman and E. Hughes, south fifty-two and three-fourth degrees east one hundred and twelve perches to a post and stone corner, thence along ——— Gibbon's land north thirty-seven and one-fourth degrees east seventy-two perches to a white oak corner thence along the land of John Kline north seventy-one and three-fourth degrees east sixty-six perches to a stone corner, thence along lands of John Ikeler north fifty-two and three-fourth degrees west one hundred and forty-four and five-tenth perches to the place of beginning, containing

NINETY-SIX

and one-half acres of land, the same being known as the "Benton Dale" tract.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent at confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi.

E. L. KOONS,
July 5, '78-ts Administrator.

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. d July 5, '78-4w

P

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1878

Rail Road Time Table.

LACKAWANNA & BLOOMSBURG RAIL ROAD

	NORTH.	SOUTH.
Accommodation Train,	6.56 A. M.	8.00 A. M.
Mail Train	7.38 A. M	4.49 P. M
Express Train	1.57 P. M.	11.45 A. M

CATAWISSA RAIL ROAD.

	NORTH.	SOUTH
Accommodation Train	6.38 A. M.	7.36 P. M.
Regular Express	4.06 P. M.	11.43 A. M.

Through cars on Express train either to New York or Philadelphia. Accommodation train runs between Catawissa and Williamsport.

We offer a special discount of 10 per cent to old and new subscribers who pay in advance. $1.80 will pay for the COLUMBIAN for one year after this date until further notice. This does not apply to subscription now due. Our subscribers will do us a favor by calling their neighbors attention to the fact that the COLUMBIAN can be had for $1.80 in advance, the only $2.00 paper in the county making the offer. tf.

Prof. G. E. Wilbur and wife will spend vacation at Wyoming Pa.

The Convocation of Williamsport will meet at St. John's Episcopal church in Williamsport on the 9th.

On last Friday morning Mrs. John Mordan of Mt. Pleasant slipped and broke her leg above the ankle.

Prof. S. C. Thompson has resigned his position at the State Normal School, and will spend the summer at Brooklyn N. Y.

The Commissioners are to be congratulated on their intention to rebuild the dilapidated fence on Court House alley.

A railroad ticket to Chicago and back for sale at this office very cheap. Good until December 31st 1878. tf

James C. Brown of the *Republican*, presided at the meeting of the Alumni Association of Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport last week.

The cause of complaint for cool weather has been entirely removed. Old Sol has been doing his level best for some days.

The D. L. & W. R. R. Co., propose to put at once an elegant brick depot near the Catawissa bridge. This is a much needed improvement.

During the storm of last Thursday evening the lightning struck and killed two horses and two hogs belonging to Simon Carl of Locust Township.

John Peacock has been elected Treasurer of the Agricultural Society to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, William Peacock.

FOR SALE.—A stationery Steam Engine and boiler, twenty-five horse power. Will sell at a sacrifice. Enquire of E. Jacoby, Bloomsburg, or Dr. J. F. Chapin, Benton. june 14-4w

The musical exercises at the Commencement last week, were very good. The playing of the young ladies under the direction of Prof. Hoffman showed that they had been under the instruction of an excellent teacher.

Rev. Mr. Hentzel, colored of this place on Monday last fell from a cherry tree and sustained considerable injury, *moral*: Nobody but women and children should climb cherry trees. The former seldom fall, and the latter, if they do, never get hurt.

Mrs. Michael Casey was found dead in her bed last Friday morning. Her health had been poor some time, but her sudden death was entirely unexpected. She leaves a husband and several grown up children. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon.

As ice disappears under a July sun, so fat disappears under the use of Allan's Anti-Fat. Those having uselessly tried other remedies are readily reduced from two to five pounds per week by this great remedy for corpulence. Sold by all druggists.

FOR RENT CHEAP.—The first class office in the COLUMBIAN Building, heretofore occupied by N. U. Funk Esq. It is partly furnished. Apply to

C. B. BROCKWAY.
June 5 3w.

Elmer, son of Peter S. Brugler of this place, while playing at his father's farm in Hemlock fell upon a board from which a nail projected, and it ran some distance into his side. No serious results are anticipated. Parents cannot be too careful about leaving such things where persons may step or fall on them.

The tickets and necessary papers for the Delegate election to be held August 10th, will be printed on the 15th of July. All candidates who desire their names on the tickets and papers must give notice at this office before that time, unless they propose to have separate tickets printed elsewhere. All names not specially ordered will be omitted.

An Orangeville correspondent says: "The season has more than its usual number of festivals. The Sunday school at Jonestown held a successful one recently the proceeds of which will replenish their library. Centre School House in Greenwood followed. A church festival was held at Asbury last Saturday night, and there will be a Sunday school festival soon in Thos. McHenry's woods.

A BOLD BURGLARY.—On Saturday afternoon a tramp or some other thief entered the dwelling of Paul E. Wirt Esq., on Fifth street, and helped himself to a pair of shoes, suit of clothes and hat, and decamped, leaving his own brogans, and tattered garments as a slight compensation for the loss. There was no one at home, and the thief entered the cellar by removing the grating, and thence through the kitchen to the upper part of the house. Mr. Wirt thinks it must have been done at about four o'clock. No clue has yet been discovered.

The delegate from this county to the State College for the election of Trustees report the institution in a flourishing condition. From the catalogue which will be mailed to any one who will address the President Dr. Calder State College—it will be seen that students may receive a thorough collegiate education for a very small outlay of money. Those especially who desire preparing for scientific farming have an opportunity to learn both the theory and practice. Parties who have been at the college in years gone by report marked improvement in everything connected therewith.

The Edson Phonograph was in town last Tuesday, on exhibition by W. J. Chappelle, of New York. It is a truly wonderful apparatus, consisting of an iron cylinder around which is wrapped a sheet of tin foil. The operator talks into a mouth piece which conveys the sound to a thin tympanum. The vibration of the tympanum moves a sharp pointed attachment which makes a dotted mark on tin foil as the crank is turned. The cylinder is then reversed and on turning it again the exact words spoken in the mouth piece are clearly reproduced. Improvements are being made on this wonderful instrument, and it will prove of great utility to business men and others. Before long we can buy a novel on copper plate, introduce it in the phonograph, wind up the machine, and sit down and have the novel read to us.

Many of our citizens attended the celebration at Wilkesbarre on the Fourth.

The trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. were crowded on Tuesday and Wednesday with visitors to the Wyoming Centennial.

The license of D. W. Robbins which was contested at May court, was granted on Monday, all opposition having been withdrawn.

Mr. F. M. Bouton, the enterprising druggist of Orangeville, advertises in this issue. Mr. Bouton is a reliable business man, and deserves a liberal patronage. Read his card.

The Lutheran congregation will have a sociable in the basement of the church on Saturday evening. Ice cream, cake, &c., will be served up. The public is invited.

Our fire department accepted an invitation to participate in the celebration at Danville on the Fourth, and went down in the morning on a special train. The Buck Horn Band accompanied the Friendship, and the Drum Corps made music for the Rescue boys. They made a fine appearance.

MISERABLENESS.—The most wonderful and marvelous success, in cases where persons are sick or pining away from a condition of miserableness, that no one knows what ails them, (profitable patients for doctors,) is obtained by the use of Hop Bitters. They begin to cure from the first dose and keep it up until perfect health and strength is restored. Whoever is afflicted in this way need not suffer, when they can get Hop Bitters. See "Truths" and "Proverbs" in another column.

July 5 2w.

The Court has made an order reducing the special road tax in Conyngham township from twenty mills to thirteen mills, and the Poor District reducing the special tax from ten mills to six mills, allowing a special levy of one mill in Centralia borough and five mills in Conyngham township.

At the meeting of the Alumni Association of the Normal School last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, R. R. Little, Recording Secretary, Miss Fannie Searle, Corresponding Secretary, N. U. Funk, Treasurer, G. A. Clark, Orator, John M. Garman, Essayist, Miss E. C. Rogers. Executive Committee, Miss M. Edgar, Miss Allie Smith, L. E. Waller, F. P. Billmyer and Robert Buckingham.

A number of our exchanges issue no paper this week, in order that their compositors may have an opportunity to celebrate the "Glorious Fourth." For the past three years the COLUMBIAN has sent out fifty two numbers annually, and at the same time the employees have had time to enjoy the holidays. The paper has been prepared by extra night work, and gone out regularly. We go on the principle that our subscribers are entitled to receive what they pay for.

CLOSING OF THE SHENANDOAH BANK.—The people of Shenandoah were shocked on the morning of the 26th ult., when they learned that the Shenandoah Valley bank was closed not to open again. The following notice was posted on the door: The directors have decided to close this bank for the present time. The steady withdrawal of deposits, as the result of the continued depression in business, and the difficulty in collecting in its assets for the same reason, have prevented the bank from accomodating the public to only a limited extent for some past. It is believed that the bank is entirely solvent and that all its creditors will be paid in full.' The bank was chartered in February, 1870, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Our Town Council profess to be the friends of the workingmen. Now is a good time to prove it. Our town sadly needs water works. Now is the time to erect them. In the first place it would give employment to a large number of laborers. Secondly, they can now be built at one half the ordinary cost, on account of the cheapness of labor and material. As to payment, Town bonds running for a long time at reasonable interest can be readily sold.

We learn that the P. & R. R. R. Co., taking advantage of the present situation of affairs are carrying water over seven miles, and are supplying about six miles of the Mahanoy Valley, and all the mines from Mahanoy Planes to beyond Gilberton. Now is the time to act, if ever, and we believe the heavy tax payers will acquiesce.

ALUMNI DINNER.

The feast prepared at the Normal School last week Thursday for the Alumni Association was greatly enjoyed by those who participated. It was gotten up under the superintendence of Mr. Wells the steward, and the *menu* was as follows. Roast chicken, roast beef, lobster salad, new potatoes, green peas, new tomatoes, cabbage, pickels, ice cream, cake bananas, oranges, nuts, raisins, lemonade, coffee and tea. The company consisted of about sixty persons, made up of the Trustees and their wives, the Faculty and their families, and the graduates. The Principal, Rev. D. J., Waller Jr., presided in a very acceptable manner. The toasts were as follows. "The Board of Trustees," responded to by Hon. Wm. Elwell. Mr. F. P. Billmyer proposed "The School" to which the Principal replied. Mr. Rote responded to the "Class of 1878" and Mr. Garman to "The Ladies" Mr Andreas on behalf of the graduating class presented to the institution a large and handsome Bible, which was accepted by Judge Elwell for the Trustees. The assemblage then arose and sang the Doxology, and the meeting adjourned. Much credit is due the Executive Committee of the Alumni for the excellent arrangements made by them.

ORANGEVILLE ACADEMY.

The closing exercises of the Orangeville Academy took place on Friday last. The programme as arranged for the day was as follows: Reunion of friends, students and teachers at 10 a. m., anniversary addresses at 11, picnic dinner in the grove on the grounds at 12, public exercises by the students at 2 p. m., and an exhibition in the evening. This programme was fully and very successfully carried out. The attendance was very large, consisting of persons from all parts of this county and a number from Luzerne county and other places. The anniversary addresses were made in the hall by Rev. A. Brydie, of Scranton, Mr. A. McLaurey, of Lafayette College, and others The dinner gave great satisfaction, two or three hundred persons partaking of the many good things provided by the people of Orangeville. In the afternoon the exercises were of a varied and very interesting character. Among the many good things we must mention the orations of Mr. E. B. Beisbline and Mr. D. W. Kingsbury as being especially entertaining and instructive, and that of Mr. Kingsbury in particular, entitled "Education for Farmers," presented many excellent ideas in a very attractive form, and is worthy of a more than mere passing thought by all who heard them. The music on the day and evening was another very attractive feature of the entertainments. Though all vocal, yet it was well rendered, and showed marked ability on the part of the performers. The exhibition in the evening was also a great success, both in the way of performance and of attendance. The proceedings of the day reflect great credit on the principal Rev. C. K. Canfield and his assistant, and on the people of the village who did all in their power to make the occasion one to be long and pleasantly remembered by all those who were present, and well did they succeed. Under the present principal the school has been raised up from the ground until it is now one of the most successful institutions of the kind in this section of the State.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

It being understood last Tuesday that President Hayes and family and Members of the Cabinet would pass this point on a special train on Wednesday morning *en route* for the Centennial ceremonies at Wyoming and the celebration of the Fourth of July at Wilkesbarre, a meeting of citizens was called at the Court House to make arrangements for welcoming the distinguished party to this section of Pennsylvania. The meeting was called to order by J. C. Brown who nominated Judge Elwell as chairman. D. A. Beckley and David Lowenberg were appointed a committee to inform Judge Elwell of his election. The chairman occupied the top of the Court House steps, and a large number of citizens were present in the yard. J. B Robison and J. C. Brown were elected secretaries. The chairman stated the object of the meeting, and said that it was very proper that we should pay our respects to the Chief Executive of the nation. On motion a committee of thirteen was appointed to welcome the President.

Hon. C. R. Buckalew was elected Chairman of the committee which consisted of the following persons: D. Lowenberg, D. A. Beckley, J. B. Robison, Geo. E. Elwell, J. K. Grotz, C. G. Barkley, A. C. Smith, Wm. Neal, Samuel Knorr, L. N. Moyer, J. J. Brower, Geo. Correll and John Wolf.

On motion the Chairman of the meeting was added to the committee. Dennis McDonald, H. C. Bittenbender and W. B. Poust were appointed a committee on Decoration. The Bloomsburg Silver Cornet Band was invited to be present at the depot, and the meeting adjourned.

On Wednesday morning before six o'clock crowds of people began flocking to the D. L. & W. depot, and at about half past six the train appeared in sight. The locomotive was gorgecusly decorated with flags. The train stopped so that the rear end of the last car stood across Market street. Mr. Buckalew and Judge Elwell boarded the train and soon appeared at the door accompanied by the first President of the United States who has ever appeared in Bloomsburg. There was much confusion and pushing in the effort made by every body to get near enough to hear what was said. After the noise had somewhat subsided Mr. Buckalew spoke as follows:

BUCKALEW'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, on behalf of the citizens of Bloomsburg and of Columbia county, I tender you a sincere and hearty welcome, to Northern Pennsylvania. They are gratified to see you amongst them, as the representative of the government of our common country. They are gratified also that your visit is upon the occasion of the great celebration in our neighboring valley of Wyoming, and they sincerely wish for you and your companions a pleasant visit, and safe return to Washington.

Fellow citizens I introduce to you the President of the United States.

President Hayes bowed and the people gave him three hearty cheers. He then spoke in substance as follows.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Buckalew and Fellow citizens. We meet this morning, not politically, but as citizens of one common country. I am glad of this opportunity to stop for a few moments in your pleasant village while on the way up one of the most beautiful valleys of your State, to attend the Centennial of a great event. Pennsylvania occupied a prominent place in the early struggles of this country for an independent existence, and so now she occupies a high position in the centennial celebration of some of the greatest events in the early history of this country. We are now on our way to attend the ceremonies at the hundredth anniversary of the Wyoming massacre. I need say no more. It is pleasant to meet in this way. You have heard my voice and I have heard yours, and I will now introduce to you a gentleman connected with the government, Mr. John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury.

Sherman appeared and received three cheers.

SHERMAN'S SPEECH.

Fellow citizens: I am pleased to meet you and am glad to shake hands with my old friend Mr. Buckalew. I want to tell you a secret, and that is that while Republicans and Democrats often oppose each other, they can also be the best of friends. I have not often voted with Mr. Buckalew, and yet we have frequently acted in concert on important measures, and there is no man for whom I have a greater respect than for your distinguished townsman.

The President then introduced Attorney General Devens, who appeared in the car door just as the train started, and he had only time to say "I am very happy to meet you all." The crowd cheered, the band played, and the Presidential party was gone. The demonstration was a hearty one, and was made by all, irrespective of creed, color, sex or politics.

The President invited Mr. Buckalew and Judge Elwell to join his party, but they had made different arrangements and were unable to accept.

The Sweet Singer of Michigan is a very sweet singer, but the Sweet Singer of Michigan need not pride herself upon being the only sweet singer that the land contains. Roaring creek disputes the title with her, and here is the proof of the poetic talent possessed by one of her residents. Sweet singers are multiplying. The Catawissa *Item* publishes the following poem.

JUNE.

Now the year is in its prime,
No chilling blast, no faded leaf
Dose in this joyous pleasant time
Come to show that life is brief.
Summer displays her richest charms,
Free from Autumn's sad alarms.

Behold the forest fresh and green!
In all its verdure dressed,
And in the fields it may be seen
That Summer's reign's confessed.
Nature herself now seems to rejoice,
And little songsters pour out their voice.

The flocks and herds are seen reclining
In the cool and shady dell,
While the plowman may be dining.
Or drawing water from the well.
The first ripe fruits may now be found
Growing by nature from the ground.

J. W.

Roaringcreek, Pa., June 1, 1878.

The sentiments of the above are truly touching, particularly that graphic portion which poetically alludes to the plowman eating his pork and beans, or perchance turning the crank of the creaking windless while the "flocks and herds" recline in "the cool and shady dell." The question arises whether he is drawing water to perform his ablutions before partaking of his midday meal, or is he going to water the cattle?

The license of the Williams Hotel in Berwick was revoked by the court last Monday. It will be remembered that there was a contest over this license at May court, and the application of Boyd W. Williams, was refused on the ground that while it was in his name, the hotel was under the control of William Williams, a man unfit for a landlord by reason of intemperate habits. The license was granted to Boyd Williams finally, on condition that it should be transferred by him to some one not under the control of William Williams, and with the understanding that if he remained there and became intoxicated the license would be revoked. Such transfer was made to Henry C. Wilson. On Monday an application was made to transfer again to Levi Bredbender, but it being apparent that it was only an arrangement to run the house for William Williams the court revoked the license.

Miss Annie Beckley has nearly recovered from her fall, and is able to walk about the house.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Pursuant to adjournment court was held on Monday July 1st at 9 o'clock. Hon. William Elwell, President Judge, and Hons. F. L. Shuman and I. K. Krickbaum, Associates, on the bench.

The following business occupied the attention of the court.

C. Kramer's administrator vs. G. W. Vannatta, Judgment stricken off.

Auditors report in estate of J. H. Vanderslice deceased, confirmed *nisi*.

Citizens Building & Loan Association of Centralia vs. J. P. Hoagland. Rule granted to show cause why the Sheriff's sale shall not be set aside.

On motion of C. R. Buckalew, Isaac P. Hand, of Luzerne county was admitted to practice law in Columbia county.

Hotel license granted to Boyd W. Williams of Berwick, at May Term, transferred to Henry C. Williams. And now July 1, 1878, application is made for approval of transfer of said license, to Levi Bredbender, which after hearing is refused, same day on cause shown the said license is revoked by the Court.

The argument list was called over, and the following cases heard.

A. E. Miller vs. W. B. Koons with notice to Aetna Insurance Co., garnishee. Rule to show cause why service of writ should not be set aside. Papers submitted.

John Kline's use vs. Joseph Rhoads. Certiorari. Papers submitted.

Levi Michael vs. E. L. Kramer. Rule to show cause why appeal should not be stricken off. Rule made absolute.

Commonwealth vs. Solomon Helwig. Rule to B. F. Dallman to show cause why he should not give security for costs. Rule made absolute.

D. J. Waller vs Geo. Weaver's executors. Rule to show cause why counsel fees should not be allowed garnishee. Rule made absolute.

In the estate of Margaret Appleman deceased. Exception to Auditor's report. Exceptions sustained and report referred back to the Auditor, July 1st report confirmed.

Joseph Gearhart vs. B. H. Creveling and wife. Certiorari, judgment reversed.

Catharine Butler vs. Reuben Rouch. Issue on demurrer. Papers submitted.

In the estate of Mary Gorrell, partition awarded.

Return of sale in estate of Elisha Shultz deceased confirmed *nisi*.

License was granted D. W. Robbins for a wholesale liquor store.

PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

MEDIA, June 1, 1878.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children is located in the County of Delaware, twelve miles from Philadelphia. Media is the postal town, and Greenwood is railroad station, a short walk from the buildings.

A Beneficiary Fund is created by a special act of the Legislature, on which indigent children of feeble-minded, may be admitted from the various counties of this Commonwealth.

The Institution cannot receive on this State Fund, children who are Epileptic, or seriously paralyzed, or profoundly idiotic.

The State Fund is appropriated to the care of such children of poor parentage as cannot be educated and cared for in the ordinary way, but who can by the special methods of the Institution, in its School, gymnastic and industrial departments, be trained to some degree of intelligence, self-care and usefulness.

The county of Columbia is at this time entitled to the admission of two feeble-minded children, who will be admitted on suitable proof of their condition and dependence.

For reports, and full particulars as to how to proceed, address

ISAAC N. KERLIN, Sup't.,
Media, Pa.

DRINKING ICE WATER.

There is no more doubt that drinking ice water arrests digestion than there is that a refrigerator would arrest perspiration. It drives from the stomach its natural heat, suspends the flow of gastric juice, and shocks and weakens the delicate organs with which it comes in contact. An able writer on human diseases says, "Habitual ice water drinkers are usually very flabby about the region of the stomach. They complain that the food lies heavy on the patient organ. They taste their dinner for hours after it is bolted. They cultivate the use of stimulants to aid digestion. If they are intelligent they read upon food and what the physiologist has to say about it—how long it takes cabbage and pork and beef and potatoes and other meats and esculents to go through the process of assimilation. They roar at new bread, hot cakes, fried meat, imagining these to have been the cause of their maladies. But the ice water goes down all the same, and finally friends are called in to take a farewell look at one whom a mysterious Providence has called to a clime where, as far as is known, ice water is not used. The number of immortal beings who go hence, to return no more, on account of an injudicious use of ice water, can hardly be estimated.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE LARGEST FARM IN THE WORLD.—The largest farm in the world is 170 miles square, and is situated in Ellis county, Kansas. Its proprietor is a wealthy Englishman named George Grant, who named his estate Victoria, in honor of his Sovereign. Vast herds of cattle and a cavalry brigade of mounted stockmen roam over the face of this great farm, on which the only remedy employed for bruises, inflammation and the like, is Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
Dr. GILES,
451 Sixth Avenue, N. Y.
Trial size 25 cents.

MARK TWAIN ON PROFANITY.

In a note to the publishers of his justly celebrated Scrap Book, the famous humorist observes that he invented and patented it, "not to make money out of it, but to economize the profanity of this country." "For," he continues, "you know when the average man wants to find his scrap book he can't find his paste—then he swears; or if he finds it, it is dried so hard that it is only fit to eat—then he swears; if he uses mucilage, it mingles with the ink, and next year he cannot read his scrap. The result is barrels and barrels of profanity." There is another circumstance in life under which the average man is liable to indulge in unlimited profanity. It is when the family physician sends him a bill of one or two hundred dollars for treating his wife, while the lady's face has become paler than ever, through the merciless persecution of caustics, and mechanical contrivances. If he he does not impulsively send the whole medical profession on a subterranean journey, it is because he is a saint and deserves to be translated. The local treatment generally employed by physicians in this class of diseases is not only barbarous but productive of almost irreparable harm. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, as a uterine tonic and restorative has won unqualified praise from thousands of grateful women.

In all Classes of Society, Glenn's Sulphur Soap is the ruling purifier. Ladies use it to remove defects of the complexion, and persons troubled with eruptions or other irritations of the skin are promptly cured by it. Sold by all Druggists.

Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, Black or Brown, 50c.

June 14 4w.

T. J. Morris who fell twenty feet from a cherry tree last week and broke his leg, is improving. Squire Morris weighs about three hundred pounds, and his recovery was doubtful at first but by skillful care he now expects to survive the shock.

The case of D. G. Driesbach against the Second National bank of Scranton, charging this institution with usury, was tried in the United States court at Williamsport, and a verdict obtained in favor of the bank. Under a decision o Judges Strong and McKenna it is held that national banks have a right to charge as high a rate of interest as state banks.

Map of Lackawanna County.

The new county commissioners, Messrs. David Summers, William Griffis and Richard H. Saunders, have completed their report and will file it to-day in the office of the secretary of internal affairs at Harrisburg. The map accompanying the report is a very fine piece of workmanship, and was executed by Frank Lee Faries, from accurate surveys of the proposed new county, made by Messrs. James Archibald and P. Biewitt. The proposed new territory is shown in a clear and comprehensive manner. It contains 440 square miles, and the population according to the last census was 71,000 and is now estimated at 85,000. The distance from the boundry line to the county seat is ten miles and 542 feet. The report, which is a complete and exhaustive document as to detail, concludes with recommending the establishment of the county of Lackawanna.—*Scranton Republican.*

It is very comforting to hear from General Howard. Some of his force has attacked the Indians two hundred miles in advance of where Howard himself was at the time, and if Howard doesn't get over that two hundred miles soon enough to interfere we may reasonably expect to learn that the Indians have been beaten. A courier has traveled the whole distance to give Howard news of the fight, and although the fight was still going on when he left, Howard believes that the Indians 'have met with a severe repulse.' Not the least startling portion of Howard's dispatch is that in which he tells what he is going to do—what he is going to do is one of his peculiarities—and probably if he can form a junction somewhere with somebody we shall hear of an important telegraphic victory in a few days.

When Mr. Billony went home and saw a handsome boquet reposing on one of the parlor chairs he mentally observed that it was a shame to let such beautiful flowers lie there to wither; so he took them up tenderly, procured a basin of water and placed them carefully therein, and the same instant his wife gave a piercing shriek and fainted dead away. But it was too late. Mrs. Billoney's new spring bonnet was utterly ruined.—*Norristown Herald.*

AN UNDENIABLE TRUTH.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual costiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostation, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for 10 cents. Three doses will relieve you. june 14-tf jl

Marriages.

ASH—SIGFRID.—At the Methodist parsonage in Orangeville on June 29, by Rev. H. S. Mendenhall, Mr. Elias Ash of Fishingcreek to Miss Susan Sigfrid of Benton.

Deaths.

LONG.—In Light Street, of diptheria, May 16th, 1878, Daisy Alverda Long, aged 3 years and 7 months.

LONG.—In Light Street on June 23d, 1878, John Eckrote Long, aged 3 years and 11 days, children of Harrison and Margaret Long.

"Happy spirits, we are fled
Where no grief can entrance find;
Lulled to rest the aching head;
Soothed the anguish of the mind,
Every tear is wiped away,
Sighs no more to swell or move the breast;
Night is lost in endless day,
Sorrow in eternal rest."

LEIDY.—In Hemlock twp., June 30, 1878, Lottie, daughter of E. D. and Sade M. Leidy, aged 4 years and 9 months.

Dearest Lottie how we'll miss her,
No more we'll see her roam
She's gone to join her little sister
Around that heavenly throne.

By Universal Accord.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, prove them the best and most effectual pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from the ir use. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other pills can be compared with them, and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are specially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for weakened constitutions, where a mild, but effectual cathartic is required.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

n04

MARKET REPORTS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	$ 1.20
Rye "	.70
Corn, new, "	.50
Oats, "	.30
Flour per barrel	7.00
Cloverseed	
Flaxseed	1.50
Butter	.12
Eggs	.12
Tallow	.05
Potatoes	.50
Dried Apples	.6
Hams	.11
Sides & Shoulders	.7
Lard per pound	.18
Hay per ton	10.00
Beeswax	.22
Timothy seed	2.40

QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

No. 4 on Wharf	$ 3.00 per Ton
No. 5 "	$ 2.75 "
No. 6 "	$ 2.50 "
Blacksmith's Lump on Wharf	$ 3.00 "
" Bituminous "	$4 50 "

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

have stood for 30 years the Standard Remedy for the cure of Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, and all derangements of the Liver. Read "Sellers' Liver Pills cured me of Liver Complaint, which compelled me to quit work."—W. Andrews, Baltimore. "I can recommend Sellers' Liver Pills. They have cured hundreds of desperate dyspeptics."—Thos. Adams, Big Spring, Kentucky. Price 25c a box. Sold by all Druggists and country Store Keepers. H. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr19, '78-1y* e o w1

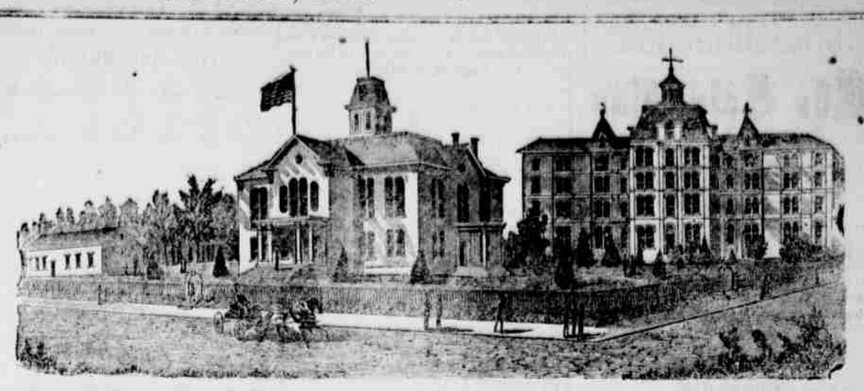
JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED PROMPTLY
AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.

Health and Happiness are priceless. Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,

The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply send 50 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 16 N. 4th st., Phila. jan. 4, 78-1y nr



BLOOMSBURG STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

SIXTH NORMAL SCHOOL DISTRICT.

Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pennsylvania.

Rev. D. J. WALLER, Jr., A. M., Principal.

THIS SCHOOL, as at present constituted, offers the very best facilities for Professional and Classical learning.
Buildings spacious, inviting and commodious; completely heated by steam, well ventilated, lighted by gas, and furnished with a bountiful supply of pure, soft spring water.
Location healthful, and easy of access. Teachers experienced, efficient, and alive to their work. Discipline, firm but kind, uniform and thorough. Expenses moderate. Fifty cents a week deduction to all expecting to teach. Students admitted at any time. Rooms reserved when desired.
Courses of study prescribed by the State:
I. Model School. II. Preparatory. III. Elementary. IV. Classical.
Adjunct Courses: I Academic. II. Commercial. III. Course in Music. IV. Course in Art. V. Course in Physical Culture.
The Elementary, Scientific and Classical Courses are PROFESSIONAL, and Students graduating therein, receive State Diplomas, conferring the following corresponding degrees: Master of the Elements; Master of the Sciences; Master of the Classics. Graduates in the other Courses receive Normal Certificates their attainments, signed by the Officers of the Board of Trustees.
The course of study prescribed by the State is liberal, an the Scientific and Classical courses are not inferior to those of our best Colleges.
The State requires a higher order of citizenship. The times demand it. It is one of the prime objects of this School to help to secure it, by furnishing intelligent and efficient Teachers for her Schools. To this end it solicits young persons of good abilities and good purposes,—those who desire to improve their time and their talents, as students. To all such it promises aid in developing their powers, and abundant opportunities for well paid labor after leaving school. For Catalogue, address the Principal.
HON. WILLIAM ELWELL, President Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, 76.

LIVER IS KING.

The Liver is the imperial organ of the whole human system, as it controls the life, health and happiness of man. When it is disturbed in its proper action, all kinds of ailments are the natural result. The digestion of food, the movements of the heart and blood, the action of the brain and nervous system, are all immediately connected with the workings of the Liver. It has been successfully proved that Green's August Flower is unequalled in curing all persons afflicted with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint and Stomach. Sample bottles to try, 10 cents Positively sold in all towns on the Western Continent. Three doses will prove that it is just what you want.
June 7 tf.

Business Notices

For a Summer Hat go to Lowenberg's.

For a Nobby Summer Suit go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a nice Straw Hat go to D. Lowenberg's.

For a Nice White Vest go to D. Lowenberg's.

Latest Style and Lowest prices always to be found at D. Lowenberg's.

For a cheap Suit of Clothes go to D. Lowenberg's.

Call at McKinney's for Shoes.

Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Salmon, Lobsters, and Sardines kept at Conner's.

P. S. Bates makes a specialty of repairing watches, clocks, jewelry, silverware, or anything else in his line of business. He always insures a first-class job and is prompt with his work.

Boots and Shoes cheap at McKinney's.

Go to L. Bernhard's for Spectacles and Eye Glasses.

Cadman always keeps in stock Picture Frames and Mouldings of all kinds, and is also prepared to make picture frames of any size.

Shoemaker wanted. Apply at McKinney's.

Remember T. W. Conner is still at corner of Main and East street.

The display of Jewelry, Silverware, watches, &c., at P. S. Bates' is said by all to be the choicest to be seen in Bloomsburg. Repairing is done by him in the best manner and at the lowest possible rates.

Boot headquarters at McKinney's.

Crampton's Palm Soap is the best laundry soap in this or any other market. For sale by Jacob H. Maize. may 18-3w

McKinneys Shoe Store below Court House.

Try it—Buy it
Palm—Palm—Palm Soap
At Jacob H. Maize's—at Jacob H. Maize's.
may 3-18w

Flavoring extracts and Fruit Syrups at Conner's.

Rubbers at McKinney's.

Crampton Brother's Palm soap at Jacob H. Maize's. It is the best. Try it. may 3-18w

Admission free at McKinney's.

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH
ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,
THIRD & CHESTNUT STS. ST. LOUIS, MO.

SURE DEATH
TO THE COLORADO POTATO BUG

For this powder we claim three important features which will recommend its use to every gardener and farmer in the country:

1st. That it contains none of the poisonous properties dangerous to human life, of which many of the insect powders now in the market are composed. Many deaths have occurred through Paris Green and other poisonous preparations of arsenic which are employed to destroy insects on plants and vegetables, and which absorb the poison, and with the food is introduced into the human system.

2d. That where this Powder is sprinkled on Potato Vines, Plants, Vegetables, &c., it will drive away the Potato Bug cut Worms, and all other insects which are the pests of the field and garden, and if used early in the spring, will prevent the development and growth of insect life. It can also be used with good effect to destroy caterpillars and worms on fruit trees, flowers and shrubbery.

3d. Paris Green, and other poisonous compounds, in addition to being dangerous to human life, impoverish and poison the soil on which they are used.

This Powder is made of ingredients which are a benefit to the land, and is an EXCELLENT FERTILIZER and will prove a VALUABLE AID to the growing plant

Directions for Use.

A can, with perforated top, is furnished with each box, with which to sprinkle the Powder thoroughly over the plants and on the ground underneath.

SAMPLE FREE.

Prepared at the Eureka Chemical Works,

W. A. LECKLER, Wholesale Agent, 45 Vesey st. N. Y.
June 7, 78-1m

STATEMENT.

George Steadman and Samuel Hess Secretaries, supervisors in account with Sugarloaf township, for year ending April 5, A. D. 1878.

	Dr.	Cr.
Amount of duplicates for 1877,	750 20	
To cash collected,	13 50	
By orders and receipts		64 09
" Exonerations		9 50
" Time as Supervisor, S. Hess		10 50
" G. Steadman, time settled		
" In account by offset		
" Work done on road		654 56
" Attending settlement		1 50
To order given for balance	98 91	
	764 73	764 73

The following is the indebtedness of said township.
To orders unpaid for year of 1875 201 35
" orders unpaid for year of 1876 281 47
" orders unpaid for year of 1877 535 74
" June 3, 1878 $981 56

The above is a correct statement as the account stands on the town book.
By order of auditors.

HENRY C. HESS,
AARON FRITZ,
ELIJAH PETERMAN.

Attest: ANDREW LAUBACH, Clerk.
June 14 tf.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE
MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Spring
1878.

OAK HALL

THE PEOPLE'S FAVORITE CLOTHING HOUSE,
1878.—18th year.

With much greater variety
Than ever
With ampler facilities
Than ever
With far more customers
Than ever
We are better prepared
Than ever
At considerably lower prices
Than ever

To Supply The Men and Boys of America With Superb Clothing From the Largest Clothing House in America.

Only One Price. The Lowest. Terms Cash.
Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Returned.
Samples and prices mailed anywhere.
Orders by mail promptly executed.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 24, 78—3m

AGENTS! READ THIS!! We will pay agents a salary of $100 PER MONT

Miscellaneous.

THE GIRL WHO SAVED THE GENERAL.

BY CHARLES H. WOODMAN.

From St. Nicholas for July.

Far down the Carolina coast lies the lovely island of St. John, where stood, one hundred years ago, a noble brick-built mansion, with lofty portico and broad piazza.

It was the home of Mr. Robert Gibbes and his beautiful young wife, and the great house was full at all seasons. Eight children had already come to this good couple, and seven little adopted cousins were their playmates—the orphan children of Mrs. Fenswick, sister to Mr. Gibbes. He himself was a cripple, and could not walk. In a chair which ran on wheels he was drawn daily over the pleasant paths, sometimes by the faithful black servants, sometimes by the still more devoted children, who tugged at the rope like so many frisky colts. The loveliness of the spot suited well its name of 'Peaceful Retreat,' by which it was known through all the country.

But in those troublous times it could not always remain 'peaceful.' In the spring of 1779, the British took possession of all the sea-board. General Prevost marched up from Savannah and laid siege to Charleston. But hearing that General Lincoln was hastening on with his army, struck his tents in the night, and retreated rapidly toward Savannah. He crossed the Stono Ferry, and fortified himself on John's Island, as the island of St. John's was often called.

For weeks now the noise of musketry and heavy guns destroyed the quiet joy at 'Peaceful retreat.' The children, in the midst of play, would hear the dreadful booming, and suddenly grow still and pale. The eldest daughter, Mary Anna, was a sprightly, courageous girl of thirteen. She had the care of all the little ones, for her mother's hands were full, in managing the great estate and caring for her husband.

After a time, the enemy determined to take possession of this beautiful place. A body of British and Hessians quietly captured the landing one midnight, and, creeping stealthily onward, filled the park and surrounded the house. At day-break, the inmates found themselves prisoners.

Then came trying days for the family. The officers took up their quarters in the mansion, allowing the family to occupy the upper story.

John's Island was less than thirty miles from Charleston, and when the American officers in the city heard that 'Peaceful Retreat' had been captured by the British, they determined to rescue it from the enemy. Two large galleys were immediately manned and equipped and sent to the plantation, with strict orders not to fire upon the mansion.

Sailing noiselessly up the Stono River, at dead of night, the vessels anchored abreast the plantation. Suddenly, out of the thick darkness burst a flame and roar, and the shot came crashing through the British encampment. The whole place was instantly in uproar. The officers in the house sprang from bed, and hastily dressed and armed. The family, rudely awakened, rushed to the windows. A cold rain was falling, and the soldiers, half-clad, were running wildly hither and thither, while the officers were frantically calling them to arms. Mary woke at the first terrible roar and fled to her mother's room. The excitable negro servants uttered most piercing shrieks. The poor little children were too frightened to scream, but clung trembling, to Mary.

Mrs. Gibbes was in great distress. She knew not, at first, whether it was an attack by friends on the camp, or an assault on the house by the enemy. She ordered the servants to cease their wailing and dress themselves. Then her husband and the children were prepared; and, while the cannon bellowed in quick succession and the noise around the house grew louder, the father and mother consulted what was best to do. It was now evident that the attack was by their own friends, and its object was to dislodge the enemy. But Mr. Gibbes did not know that the house would not be fired on, and he advised instant flight. He was carried to his chair, and the whole household sallied forth from a back door.

The scene was terrific. The night was pitchy dark, and when, just as they stepped out, a sheet of flame belched forth from the vessels, it seemed to be almost against their faces. The roar shook the ground. The troops were too busy saving themselves to notice the fugitives, and they pushed on as rapidly as possible.

No one was sufficiently protected from the rain. Little Mary had the hardest part, for nearly all the children were in her care. The mud was deep. Some of the little ones could walk but a short distance at a time, and had to be carried—Mary having always one, sometimes two, in her arms. Several of the servants were near her, but none of them seemed to notice her or her burdens. The last horse had been carried off that very day; there was no escape but on foot.

Suddenly a ball came crashing by them through the trees! Then a charge of grape shot cut the boughs overhead. They were exactly in the range of the guns! It was evident they had taken the worst direction, but there was no help for it now—it was too late to turn back. In her agony, the mother cried aloud on God to protect her family. Mary hugged closer the child in her arms, and trembled so she could hardly keep up. Another crash! The shot shrieked past them, striking the trees in every direction. The assault was fierce, the roar was incessant. The frightened family rushed on as swiftly as possible toward a friend's plantation, far back from the shore; but it was soon seen that they would not have strength to reach it, even if they were not struck down by the flying shot. The Americans were pouring their fire into these woods, thinking the enemy would seek refuge there. The wretched fugitives expected every moment to be the last. On they pushed through mud and rain and screaming shot.

Soon they found they were getting more out of range of the guns. They began to hope; yet now and then a ball tore up the trees around them, or rolled fearfully across their path. They reached one of the houses where their field-hands lived, with no one hurt; they were over a mile from the mansion, and out of range. The negroes said no shot had come that way. Unable to flee further, the family determined to stop here. As soon as they entered, Mrs. Gibbes felt her strength leaving her, and sank upon a low bed. Chilled to the bone, drenched, trembling with terror and exhaustion, the family gathered around her. She opened her eyes and looked about. She sprang up wildly.

'Oh, Mary! she cried, 'where is John?'

The little girl turned pale, and moaned: 'Oh, mother! mother! *he's left!*' She broke into crying. The negroes, quickly sympathetic, began to wring their hands and wail.

'Silence!' said Mr. Gibbes, with stern but trembling voice. The tears were in his own eyes. The little child now missing was very dear to them all, and, moreover, was deemed a sacred charge, as he was one of the orphan children of Mr. Gibbes's sister, intrusted to him on her death-bed.

The wailing ceased; there was silence, broken only by sobs, and the master asked:

'Who is willing to go back for the child?'

No one spoke. Mr. Gibbes turned to his wife for counsel. As the two talked in low tones, Mrs. Gibbes called her husband's attention to Mary, who was kneeling with clasped hands, in prayer, at the foot of the bed. In a moment, the little maid rose and came to them, saying, calmly:

'Mother, I must go back after baby.'

'Oh, my child,' cried the mother, in agony, 'I *cannot* let you!'

'But, mother, I must,' pleaded Mary. 'God will care for me.'

It was a fearful responsibility. The guns yet roared constantly through the darkness; the house might now be in flames; it might be filled with carnage and blood. Mrs. Gibbes turned to her husband. His face was buried in his hands. Plainly, she must decide it herself. With streaming eyes, she looked at Mary.

'Come here, my child,' she called through her sobs. Mary fell upon her mother's neck. One long, passionate embrace, in which all a mother's love and devotion were poured out, and the clinging arms were opened without a word. Mary sprang up, kissed her father's forehead, and sped forth on her dangerous mission of love.

The rain had now ceased, but the night was still dark and full of terrors, for through the trees she saw the frequent flashes of the great guns. The woods were filled with the booming echoes, so that cannon seemed to be on every hand. She flew on with all speed. Soon she heard the crashing trees ahead, and knew that in a moment she would be once more face to face with death. She did not falter. Now she was again in the fierce whirlwind! All around her the shot howled and shrieked. On every side branches fell crashing to the earth. A cannon ball plunged into the ground close beside her, cast over her a heap of mud, and threw her down. She sprang up and pressed on with redoubled vigor. Not even that ball could make her turn back.

She reached the house. She ran to the room where the little child usually slept. The bed was empty! Distracted she flew from chamber to chamber. Suddenly she remembered that this night he had been given to another nurse. Up into the third story she hurried, and, as she pushed open the door, the little fellow, sitting up in bed, cooed to her and put out his hands.

With the tears running down her cheeks, Mary wrapped the babe warmly and started down the stairs. Out into the darkness once more; onward with her precious burden, through cannon-roar, through shot and shell! Three times she passed through this iron storm. The balls still swept the forest; the terrific booming filled the air.

With the child pressed tightly to her brave young heart, she fled on. She neither stumbled nor fell. The shot threw the dirt in her face, and showered the twigs down upon her head. But she was not struck. In safety she reached the hut, and fell exhausted across the threshold.

And the little boy thus saved by a girl's brave devotion, afterward became General Fenwick, famous in the war of 1812.

Inherited Tricks.

The inheritance of tricks of habit is one of the most perplexing of all the phenomena of heredity. The less striking the habit the more remarkable, perhaps, is its persistence as an inherited trait. Giron de Buzareingues states that he knew a man who, when he lay on his back, was wont to throw his right leg across his left; one of this person's daughters had the same habit from her birth, constantly assuming that position in the cradle, notwithstanding the resistance offered by the swaddling bands. Darwin mentions another case in his "Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication"—A child had the odd habit of setting its fingers in rapid motion whenever it was particularly pleased with anything. When greatly excited, the same child would raise the hand on both sides as high as the eyes, with the fingers in rapid motion as before. Even in old age he experienced a difficulty in refraining from these gestures. He had eight children, one of whom, a little girl, when four years of age, used to set her fingers going, and to lift up her hands after the manner of her father.

A still more remarkable case is described by Galton. A gentleman's wife noticed that when he lay fast asleep on his back in bed he had the curious trick of raising his right arm slowly in front of his face, up to his forehead, and then dropping it with a jerk, so that the wrist fell heavily on the bridge of his nose. The trick did not occur every night, but occasionally, and was independent of any ascertained cause. Sometimes it was repeated incessantly for an hour or more. The gentleman's nose was prominent, and its bridge often became sore from the blows which it received. At one time an awkward sore was produced that was long in healing, on account of the recurrence, night after night, of the blows which first caused it. His wife had to remove the button from the wrist of his night-gown, as it made severe scratches, and some means were attempted of tying his arm. Many years after his death, his son married a lady who had never heard of the family incident She, however, observed precisely the same peculiarity in her husband; but his nose, from not being particularly prominent, has never as yet suffered from the blows. The trick does not occur when he is half asleep, as, for example, when he is dozing in his arm-chair; but the moment he is fast asleep he is apt to begin. It is, as with his father intermittent; sometimes ceasing for many nights, and sometimes almost incessant during a part of every night. It is performed, as with his father, with his right hand. One of his children, a girl, has inherited the same trick. She performs it, likewise, with the right hand, but in a slightly modified form; for after raising the arm, she does not allow the wrist to drop upon the bridge of the nose, but the palm of the half-closed hand falls over and down the nose, striking it rather rapidly—a decided improvement on the fathers and grandfather's idea. The trick is intermittent in this child's case also, sometimes not occuring for periods of some months, but sometimes almost incessantly.

The largest strawberry farm in the world is probably that of John R. Young, Jr., about two miles from Norfolk, Va. He cultivates 250 acres, and the yield last season was over 500,000 quarts.

A fellow at a cattle show, where he made himself conspicous by his bluster, cried out, "Call these prize cattle! Why they ain't nothin' to what our folks reared. My father raised the biggest calf of any man round' our parts." "No doubt of it," said a bystander, "and the noisiest."

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MOYERS' BLOCK.

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CIGARS,

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CONFECTIONERY.

Spices of all kinds, Glass & Queensware,

FINE GROCERIES,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits,

AND GENERAL LINE OF

Family Provisions

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Goods delivered to all parts of the town

April 27, '77-tf

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LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA.

Cures all Pain in Man and Beast

TESTIMONIALS:

PROLAPSUS UTERI (Falling of the Womb.)—A Wonderful Cure.—Nine years my wife suffered with this terrible complaint. She was attended by doctor after doctor, went to the different hospitals where females are treated; tried them all; wore bandages and pessaries with only temporary relief. Her life was miserable. We applied Dr. Giles' Liniment. Her relief was immediate. She is now well.

H. McDermott,
40 West 13th street, New York.

I had twelve strokes of Paralysis. My leg, arm and tongue were useless; was obliged to use a cathetar every day. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia has cured me. Will answer any inquiries so that all afflicted may know of it.

JOHN AFFEL, North Branford, Conn.

Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, April 25, '76.

W. M. Giles, Esq., Dear Sir—I used your Iodide of Ammonia Liniment on Flora Temple's hind pastern joint. She had been quite lame; the effect was wonderful; she walks now quite well. Very respectfully yours,

A. WELCH.

P. S.—I am now using it on Littleton's right fore leg.

A large shoe boil on a valuable young horse was removed by Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia.

SHEPHERD KNAPP,
Carpets, 178 sixth ave., New York.

ASTHMA—The tortures and agonies I endured for six years, none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.

THOS. BRANIGAN,
127 west 27th street, New York.

I was in a dreadful condition. Joints swollen, pain intense. Injections of morphine into my veins failed to relieve me. Giles' Iodide of Ammonia took away the deposits from my joints. I want every one who suffers to know what will cure them.

FOSDYCK LORIMOR,
North Hyde Park, Lamoille co., Vt.

Another Sufferer cured.—Discharged from the Massachusetts General Hospital as incurable, with inflammatory rheumatism in my shoulders, fingers and feet; suffered fearfully for three years, tried everything; lost all hope. Dr. Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia effected a complete cure.

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In my family, and for the stock, I have used Giles's Liniment Iodide of Ammonia. It is unsurpassed, and I am surprised at the many different maladies in which it is applicable. It gives the utmost satisfaction.

JOHN J. CARTER,
Superintendent Eastern Pennsylvania Experimental Farm.

50 c. and $1; and in Quarts at $2.50, in which there is a great saving.

Trial size 25 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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may 41, '78-

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GREAT TRUNK LINE

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stands confessedly at the head of American railways. The track is double the entire length of the line, of steel rails laid on heavy oak ties, which are embedded in a foundation of rock ballast eighteen inches in depth. All bridges are of iron or stone, and built upon the most approved plans. Its passenger cars, while eminently safe and substantial, are at the same time models of comfort and elegance.

THE SAFETY APPLIANCES

in use on this line well illustrate the far-seeing and liberal policy of its management, in accordance with which the utility only of an improvement and not its cost has been the question of consideration. Among many may be noticed

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THE WHARTON PATENT SWITCH,

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forming in conjunction with a perfect double track and road-bed a combination of safeguards against accidents which have rendered them practically impossible.

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feb 1, '78-1y

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GREEN HIDES

of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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ALSO,

Adjoining and being a part of the same, but will be sold separately if desired, about five acres of the above lands, whereon are erected a large

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is on the premises. It is within easy reach of Catawissa, Centralia, Ashland, Mount Carmel and other mining towns for market purposes.

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THOROUGHLY CURES DISEASES OF THE SKIN, BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION, PREVENTS AND REMEDIES RHEUMATISM AND GOUT, HEALS SORES AND ABRASIONS OF THE CUTICLE AND COUNTERACTS CONTAGION.

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It also DISINFECTS CLOTHING and LINEN and PREVENTS DISEASES COMMUNICATED BY CONTACT with the PERSON.

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December 14, 1877-1y

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"Corpulence is not only a disease itself, but the harbinger of others." So wrote Hippocrates two thousand years ago, and what was true then is none the less so to-day.

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May 24, '78.-3m

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aug. 17, '77-1y R & C

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april 8, '77-tf

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New William St., NEW YORK.

Dec. 7, 1877-1y

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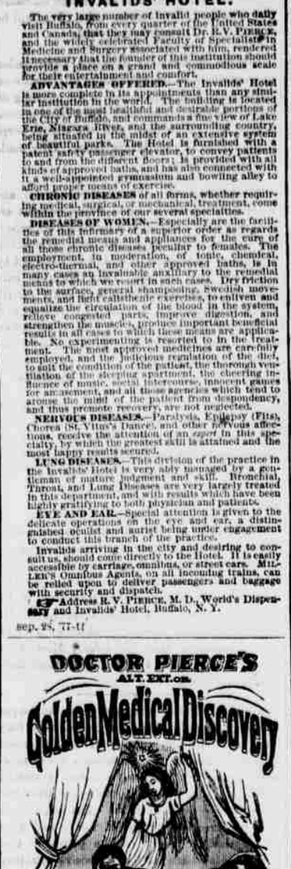
sep. 28, '77-tf



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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills alternated with hot flushes, low spirits, and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases of **"Liver Complaint"** only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT $1 PER BOTTLE.

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sep. 28, '77-tf

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May4, '77-1y D & W

PERUVIAN SYRUP

From a Physician.

NORTH HYDE PARK, VA., Feb. 7, 1876.

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H. D. BELDEN, M. D.

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BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

or accompanied by

DEBILITY

OR

A Low State of the System.

FROM REV. JOHN GREGORY,

Pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church at Pittston, Luzerne County, Pa.

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